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DESCRIPTORS- *YORUBA, *LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION, *INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, TAPE RECORDINGS, TONE LANGUAGES, NIGERIA,

THIS COURSE IS BASED ON A SERIES OF BRIEF MONOLOGUES RECORDED BY A WESTERN-EDUCATED NATIVE SPEAKER OF YORUBA FROM THE OYO AREA. THE TAPES CONSTITUTE THE CENTRAL PART OF THE COURSE, WITH THE TEXT INTENDED AS SUPPLEMENTARY AND AUXILIARY MATERIAL. THE TEXT TOPICS WERE CHOSEN FOR THEIR SPECIAL RELEVANCE TO PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS WHO EXPECT TO USE YORUBA IN NIGERIA, PARTICULARLY IN THE LESS WESTERNIZED AREAS. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IS INTENDED TO BE FACTUAL. A DISTINCTIVE FEATURE OF THE MATERIAL IS THE "OVERLAPPING" OF THE MONOLOGUES, WHICH APPEAR IN SEVERAL VARIATIONS ON EACH TOPIC. THE SPELLING AND ORTHOGRAPHY USED ARE FOR THE MOST PART STANDARD YORUBA WRITING. INSTRUCTIONS TO THE STUDENT FOR USING THE MATERIALS WITH AND WITHOUT A TUTOR ARE INCLUDED IN THE INTRODUCTION. SOME KNOWLEDGE OF YORUBA, INCLUDING KNOWLEDGE OF SUBJECT TONE RISE AND JUNCTURES, IS ASSUMED ON THE PART OF THE STUDENT. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., 20402, FOR $1.25. (AM)

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YORUBA

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INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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YORUBA

INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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PREFACE

The recorded texts which this volume accompanies are intended for use after an introductory Yoruba textbook and before or along with such a course as Wolff's **Second-Year Yoruba.** *Emphasis is on developing vocabulary and fluency. The content of the texts was chosen with special regard to the needs of Peace Corps Volunteers, but it should also be of interest to other students of Yoruba.*

The book was produced during the summer of 1966, when Mr. McClure was an intern linguist on the staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Director of the project was Earl W. Stevick, who suggested the format and served as occasional consultant. Irma C. Ponce and Betty Painter typed and assembled the camera copy. Recordings were made in the FSI studios under the direction of Gary Alley. Karen Courtenay of U.C.L.A. provided special assistance in readying three of the texts for publication.

Most of the cost of this project was underwritten by the Peace Corps.

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YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

Introduction

This course is based on a series of brief monologs, recorded impromptu by John O. Oyewale, a western-educated native speaker of Yoruba from the Ọyọ area. It is intended for students who have already had an introduction to the language. The central part of the course is the recordings; these printed materials are meant to be used in supplementary and auxiliary function.

The distinctive characteristic of this series of monologs is the degree to which they overlap one another. Overlapping is of two kinds. First, there are several monologs on each general topic. Second, each monolog (with one exception) is presented two or three times, with minor variations in each version. Thus, recurrence of grammar and vocabulary is built into the materials without destroying their spontaneity and authenticity.

The topics themselves were chosen for their relevance to the interests of a person -- especially a Peace Corps Volunteer -- who expects to use Yoruba in Nigeria. The information given is intended to be factual. Some topics involve comparison of former times with the present. For others (notably 11, 12, 14, 17, 19 - 26, 29 - 30, 32 - 33) the speaker was asked to talk within the framework of traditional times and customs. In general, the material is slanted for those who are working in less westernized settings.

Each tape recorded monolog is followed by questions relating to it. In the book, each version of each monolog is presented in a number of different ways.

On the fourth tape (32 - Supplement),there are two kinds of supplementary materials which are not represented in the textbook. The first consists of two conversations. The second consists of additional monologs.

The spelling and orthography used are for the most part standard Yoruba writing. The object pronoun and possessive modifier pronoun for third person plural are written nwọn here. Students accustomed to a phonemic orthography should note that third person singular object pronouns are indicated in writing by placing a ~over the vowel of the verb. The system for marking tones uses five symbols:

´ for high or predictable rising glide after low

` for low or predictable falling glide after high

ˇ for low-rising glide

^ for high-falling glide.

- for mid in words spelled with a ~ , such as sẽ́ 'do it.' Elsewhere, mid tone is unmarked.

This system, while not always phonetically accurate, is considered adequate for an intermediate level student. Certain words are not marked for tone. There are:

dãdã = dáadáa

pãpã = pàápâá

bãlẹ = bāálệ

bãle = bāálé

õrun = ōórùn

mã = máā

nkan = n̄ǹkān

Placing both ~ and a single tone mark over a vowel symbolizes a two-mora vowel with level pitch, such as in Ã́wé [ááwé]. A knowledge of subject tone rise, juncture between noun and possessive pronoun, and juncture between noun and consonant-initial noun is assumed on the part of the student.

Suggestions to the student for using the materials without a tutor.

1. **Listen to a version of one monolog several times before looking at it in the textbook. Find out what you can already comprehend.**
2. **Study the written materials as necessary to learn the vocabulary and sentence structures used.**
3. **Listen until you can easily comprehend everything you hear.**
4. **Using the pause or stop mechanism on your tape recorder, mimic each sentence or phrase-group until smooth, accurate production is easy.**
5. **Again using the pause or stop control, let the recorder dictate the text to you as you transcribe it.**
6. **Read aloud the two copies of the speech with words blanked out, filling in the blanks orally as you read.**

7. Mark tones on the copy you wrote as a dictation exercise, stopping the recorder as necessary. Check your marking with the marks in the book. Remember that repeating before marking is usually very helpful.

8. Answer the questions on the tape, using the stop or pause mechanism.

9. Answer any remaining questions in the book.

Suggestions for using the materials with a tutor.

You should first carry out the steps listed above. Then:

1. The tutor may ask additional questions.

2. Ask questions of the tutor, without use of the written copy, immediately following the tutor's reading or reciting of the speech.

3. Complete statements begun by the tutor.

4. Give an English equivalent for any statement given by the tutor. After all versions of a speech have been studied, the tutor should vary the statements from those in the book. (The degree of change should be limited only by your own ability.)

5. Give a brief, somewhat formal speech to the instructor. When possible, this should be recorded and the tutor should help you evaluate it. Request him to comment not only on grammar and pronunciation, but upon total communication effectiveness.

Experimental features of this book.

The substance of this book is simply a series of brief, overlapping texts, presented on the tape and in four printed versions each in the book. These oral texts should give the student ample material for developing comprehension skills within the limits of style and vocabulary inherent in the monologs.

Further, the two different kinds of blank filling (marking tones and supplying the omitted words or phrases) should be an effective substitute for sheer memorization for many students. This is the second experimental feature of the text.

Finally, the mechanical process of producing the required four copies of the Yoruba is in itself an experiment. From one corrected typed page, four copies of the Yoruba (and one each of the English and the questions) were made, using the Xerox 914 Copier. Words were first crossed out by Mr. Oyewale, then covered by a typist using gummed correction labels on which hyphens had been typed. The English and the questions were copied in order to try to achieve a more uniform appearance in the final photographic reproduction of the book. Thus, a considerable amount of typing, proof reading and correction was avoided.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

JOHN O. OYEWALE was born at Awe, a town near Oyo, and spent his early childhood in Lagos, where his parents were working. At the age of six he returned to Awe, where he received his elementary education. He then went to Tede, near Shaki, to take up an appointment as a probationary teacher for three years. After resigning this post, he attended the Baptist Teachers Training College at Iwo, where he spent five years. He was sent to teach in a Baptist school at Ihiagwa in Owerri Province (Eastern Region) where he stayed for two years. He was later transferred to teach at Ilaro, near Abeokuta, remaining there for four years. During his last six years before coming to the United States, he was in Ibadan, first as a school teacher and then as headmaster.

In 1960, Mr. Oyewale came to the United States to major in English. He holds the Bachelor's degree from Virginia Union University, and the M. A. from Howard University.

H. DAVID McCLURE has an M. A. in Linguistics from Michigan State University, where as a graduate student he was responsible for conducting a course in Yoruba. He is presently on the faculty of the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

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LAGOS-TEXT 1

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.	Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.
Okun at'ọsa wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn okun tobi ju ọsa lọ.	The ocean and the lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is larger than the lagoon.
Awọn enia pọ pupọ l'Eko.	There are very many people in Lagos.
Eko ko jinna pupọ s'Abẹokuta.	Lagos is not very far from Abeokuta.
Awọn enia t'o wa l'Eko jẹ oniṣowo.	The people who are in Lagos are traders.
Iṣẹ agbẹ ko si tobẹ̃ l'Eko.	Farming is almost nonexistent in Lagos.
Awọn ara Eko fẹran fãji.	The people of Lagos enjoy an easy life (high living, pleasure).

Èkó ȷẹ́ olú ìlú fún Nàìȷíríà.

Òkun àt'ọ̀sà wà lẹ́bǎ Èkó, ṣùgbọ́n
òkun tóbı ȷu ọ̀sà lọ.

Àwọn ènìà pọ̀ púpọ̀ l'Ékǒ.

Èkó kò ȷınnà púpọ̀ s'Ábẹ́òkúta.

Àwọn ènìà t'ó wà l'Ékǒ ȷẹ́ oníṣòwò.

Iṣẹ́ àgbẹ̀ kò sí tóbẹ̃̂ l'Ékǒ.

Àwọn ará Èkó fẹ́ràn fã̌ȷì.

Eko -- olu ılu --- --------.

Okun at'ọsa -- ---- ---, ṣugbọn
okun ---- -- ọsa lọ.

Awọn enıa -- ---- -----.

Eko -- ----- ---- s'Abẹokuta.

Awọn enıa --- -- ----- -- onıṣowo.

Iṣẹ agbẹ -- -- ----- l'Eko.

Awọn ara --- ----- fãȷı.

---ȷẹ --- --- fun Naıȷırıa.

---- ------wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn
----tobı ȷu --- --.

---- ----pọ pupọ l'Eko.

---ko ȷınna pupọ s'--------.

---- ----t'o wa l'Eko ȷẹ -------.

---- ---ko sı tobẹ̃ l'---.

---- ---Eko fẹran ----.

1. Kinni olu ilu fun Naijiria?
2. Awọn omi nla meji wo ni o wa lẹba Eko?
3. Ewo ni o tobi ju ninu wọn?
4. Njẹ enia diẹ ni o ngbe Eko?
5. Ilu wo ni ko jinna pupọ si Eko?
6. Iru iṣẹ wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ti o wa ni Eko nṣe?
7. Bawo ni iṣẹ agbẹ tiṣe ri ni Eko?
8. Iru igbe aiye wo ni awọn ara Eko fẹran?

LAGOS-TEXT 2

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun Naijiria.	Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.
Okun at'ọsa wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn okun jinna diẹ s'Eko ju ọsa lọ.	The ocean and lagoon are near Lagos, but the ocean is a little farther from Lagos than the lagoon.
Odo okun kun fun iyọ.	The ocean is full of salt.
Odo ọsa ko n'iyọ pupọ.	The lagoon does not have a lot of salt.
Abẹokuta ko jinna pupọ s'Eko.	Abeokuta is not very far from Lagos.
Ibadan jinna diẹ s'Eko.	Ibadan is a little distance from Lagos.
Ilaro sunmọ Abẹokuta ju'badan lọ.	Ilaro is closer to Abeokuta than Ibadan.

Èkó jẹ́ olú ìlú fún Nàìjíríà.

Òkun àt'ọ̀sà wà lẹ́bǎ Èkó, ṣùgbọ́n òkun jìnnà díẹ̀ s'Ékǒ ju ọ̀sà lọ.

Odò òkun kún fún iyọ̀.

Odò ọ̀sà kò n'íyọ̀ pupọ.

Abẹ́òkúta kò jìnnà púpọ̀ s'Ékǒ.

Ibàdàn jìnnà díẹ̀ s'Ékǒ.

Ìlâró súnmọ́ Abẹ́òkúta jù'bàdàn lọ.

Eko jẹ ___ ___ fun Naıjırıa.

____ ______ wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn ____ jınna dıẹ s'___ __ ___ __.

___ ____ kun fun ıyọ.

Odo ọsa ko _____ ____.

________ __ jınna pupọ s'Eko.

Ibadan _____ dıẹ s'___.

_____ sunmọ Abẹokuta ________ __.

___ __ olu ılu ___ ________.

Okun at'ọsa __ ____ Eko, ______ okun _____ ___ s'Eko ju ọsa lọ.

Odo okun ___ ___ ıyọ.

___ ___ ko n'ıyọ pupọ.

Abẹokuta ko ______ s'___.

______ jınna ___ s'Eko.

Ilaro _____ ________ ju'badan lọ.

1. Kinni Eko jẹ fun Naijiria?
2. Ninu ọsa ati okun ewo ni o sunmọ Eko ju?
3. Kinni odo okun kun fun?
4. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jinna si Eko si?
5. Ninu Abẹokuta ati Ibadan, ewo ni o sunmọ Eko?
6. Ilu wo ni o sunmọ Abẹokuta ju Ibadan lọ?

LAGOS-TEXT 3

Eko jẹ olu ilu fun ilu Naijiria.	Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria.
Odo ọsa at'okun wa lẹba Eko, ṣugbọn okun tobi pupọ j'ọsa lọ.	The lagoon and ocean are near Lagos, but the ocean is bigger than the lagoon.
Odo okun ni iyọ ninu.	The ocean contains salt.
Ọsa ko ni iyọ to odo okun.	The lagoon does not contain as much salt as the ocean.
Abẹokuta ko jinna s'Eko.	Abeokuta is not far from Lagos.
Ibadan jinna s'Eko ju Abẹokuta lọ.	Ibadan is farther from Lagos than Abeokuta.
Ilaro wa lãrin Abẹokuta at'Eko.	Ilaro is between Abeokuta and Lagos.

Èko jẹ́ olú ìlú fún ìlú Nàìjíríà.

Odò ọ̀sà àt'òkun wà lẹ́bǎ Èkó, ṣùgbọ́n òkun tóbi púpọ̀ j'ọ̀sà lọ.

Odò òkun ní iyọ̀ nínú.

Ọ̀sà ḳò ní iyọ̀ tó odò òkun.

Abẹ́òkúta kò jìnnà s'Ékǒ.

Ìbàdàn jìnnà s'Ékǒ ju Abẹ́òkúta lọ.

Ìlâró wà lã̀rin Abẹ́òkúta àt'Èkó.

--- -- olu ılu fun ılu _______.

Odo ọsa at'okun -- ---- Eko, ṣugbọn
okun ---- ---- ȷ'ọsa lọ.

--- okun -- ıyọ ---.

Ọsa -- -- ıyọ -- odo okun.

Abẹokuta -- ȷınna -----.

Ibadan ----- s'Eko ȷu -------- --.

----- wa ----- Abẹokuta at'Eko.

Eko jẹ --- --- --- --- Naıȷırıa.

--- --- ------- wa lẹba Eko, ______
---- tobı pupọ _____ --.

Odo ---- nı --- nınu.

--- ko nı --- to --- ----.

-------- ko ----- s'Eko.

------ ȷınna ----- -- Abẹokuta lọ.

Ilaro wa lãrın -------- ------.

1. Eko jẹ ____ fun Naijiria.
2. Nibo ni odo okun ati ọsa wa?
3. Ninu odo okun ati ọsa, ewo ni o kere ju?
4. Iyọ pọ ninu ____ ju ____ lọ.
5. Bi ibusọ lati Eko si Abẹokuta ba jẹ ọgọta, ibusọ lati Eko si Ibadan yio le si ni tabi yio din si ọgọta?
6. Bawo ni Ilaro tiṣe wa si Abẹokuta ati Eko?

IBADAN-TEXT 1

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu fun ijọba iwọ õrun Naijiria.	Ibadan is the capital city of the government of the Western Provinces of Nigeria.
Ojo a mã rọ pupọ n'Ibadan.	It usually rains a lot in Ibadan.
L'asiko ẹrun n'Ibadan, õrun a mã mu pupọ.	In the dry season in Ibadan, the sun shines a lot.
Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o tobi ju gbogbo ilu yoku lọ ni Naijiria.	Ibadan is the city which is bigger than all other cities in Nigeria.
Ibadan ni ohun ti o pọ ju Eko lọ ninu iṣẹ ọwọ.	Ibadan has more of handcrafts than Lagos.
Ibadan tobi pupọ ju awọn ilu yoku lọ.	Ibadan is very big, [and] surpasses the other cities.

Ìbàdàn jẹ́ olú ìlú fún ìjọba ìwọ̀ õrùn Nàìjíríà.

Òjò a mã rọ̀ púpọ̀ n'Íbàdàn.

L'ásìkò ẹ̀rùn n'Íbàdàn, õrùn a mã mú púpọ̀.

Ibadàn jẹ́ ìlú t'ó tóbi ju gbogbo ìlú yǒkù lọ ní Nàìjíríà.

Ìbàdàn ní ohun tí ó pọ̀ ju Èkó lọ nínú iṣẹ́ ọwọ́.

Ìbàdàn tóbi púpọ̀ ju àwọn ìlú yǒkù lọ.

Ibadan ȷẹ olu ılu ___ _____ ıwọ õrun Naıȷırıa.

___ a mã rọ ____ n'Ibadan.

L'asıko ___ n'Ibadan, õrun a __ __ pupọ.

Ibadan ȷẹ ___ ___ ____ ȷu gbogbo ılu yoku lọ nı Naıȷırıa.

Ibadan nı ohun tı o pọ ȷu ___ __ nınu ___ ___.

______ tobı pupọ ȷu ____ ___ ____ lọ.

______ __ olu ılu ___ ıȷọba ___ ____ Naıȷırıa.

Oȷo a __ __ ____ n'Ibadan.

L'asıko ẹrun ________, ____ _ mã mu ____.

______ __ ılu t'o tobı ȷu ______ ___ ____ lọ nı Naıȷırıa.

Ibadan nı ____ __ _ __ ȷu Eko lọ nınu ışẹ ọwọ.

Ibadan ____ ____ ȷu awọn ılu yoku lọ.

1. Da'rukọ olu ilu fun ijọba iwọ õrun Naijiria.
2. Bawo ni ojo ṣe nrọ si ni Ibadan?
3. Ṣe apejuwe oju ọjọ ni aṣiko ẹ̃run ni Ibadan.
4. Fi titobi Ibadan we awọn ilu 'yoku ni Naijiria.
5. Kinni Ibadan ni ti o pọ ju ti Eko lọ?

IBADAN-TEXT 2

Ibadan jẹ olu ilu fun ijọba iwọ õrun Naijiria.	Ibadan is the capital city of the government of the Western Provinces of Nigeria.
Ibadan ni o tobi ju ninu gbogbo ilu ti o wa ni Naijiria.	It is Ibadan which is biggest of all the cities which are in Nigeria.
Ọja pọ pupọ n'Ibadan.	The markets of Ibadan are very plentiful.
Ibadan ko jinna pupọ si Ṣăgamu.	Ibadan is not very far from Sagamu.
Ibadan ko tun jinna si Ọyọ ati Abẹokuta.	Ibadan is also not far from Oyo and Abeokuta.
Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan pọ pupọ ju t'ilu yoku lọ.	The markets which are in Ibadan are very numerous, more than those of all the other cities.
Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o ni oniṣowo pupọ.	Ibadan is a city which has many traders.
Awọn ara Ibadan jẹ ọlọgbọn.	The people of Ibadan are wise (smart).

Ìbàdàn jẹ́ olú ìlú fún ìjọba ìwọ̀ õrùn Nàìjíríà.

Ìbàdàn ni ó tóbi ju nínú gbogbo ìlú tí ó wà ní Nàìjíríà.

Ọjà pọ̀ púpọ̀ n'Íbàdàn.

Ìbàdàn kò jìnnà púpọ̀ sí Ṣǎgámù.

Ìbàdàn kò tún jìnnà sí Ọ̀yọ́ àti Abẹ́òkúta.

Ọjà t'ó wà n'Íbàdàn pọ̀ púpọ̀ ju t'ìlú yǒkù lọ.

Ìbàdàn jẹ́ ìlú t'ó ní oníṣòwò púpọ̀.

Awọn ará Ìbàdàn jẹ́ ọlọgbọ́n.

Ibadan jẹ --- --- fun ijọba iwọ õrun Naijiria.

------ -- o tobi ju ninu gbogbo --- -- - -- ni Naijiria.

--- pọ pupọ n'------.

------ ko jinna pupọ si ------.

------ -- --- jinna si Ọyọ ati Abẹokuta.

Ọja t'o wa n'Ibadan -- ---- ju t'ilu yoku lọ.

Ibadan -- --- --- ni oniṣowo pupọ.

---- --- ------ jẹ ọlọgbọn.

------ jẹ olu ilu fun ----- --- õrun Naijiria.

Ibadan ni o ---- -- ninu gbogbo --- ti o wa ni Naijiria.

Ọja -- ---- n'Ibadan.

Ibadan -- ----- ---- si Ṣǎgamu.

Ibadan ko tun jinna si --- --- --------.

--- --- -- -------- pọ pupọ ju t'ilu yoku lọ.

Ibadan jẹ ilu t'o ni ------- ----.

Awọn ara Ibadan jẹ -------.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

1. Bawo ni Ibadan tiṣe jẹ fun ijọba iwọ õrun Naijiria?
2. Ilu wo nị o tobi ju ni Naijiria?
3. Da'rukọ nkan kan ti o pọ pupọ ni Ibadan.
4. Da'rukọ ilu mẹta ti ko jinna si Ibadan.
5. Ṣe apejuwe awọn ara Ibadan.
6. Iru awọn oṣiṣẹ wo l'o pọ ni Ibadan?

IFẸ - TEXT 1

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ṣe pataki pupọ fun awọn Yoruba.	Ife is a city of great importance to the Yoruba people.
Itan sọ wipe Yoruba bẹrẹ lati Ile-Ifẹ.	Tradition says the Yorubas originated from Ife.
Oduduwa l'ẹni ti o ṣẹ Yoruba silẹ.	Oduduwa is the person from whom the Yorubas have descended.
Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o tobi.	Ife is a large city.
Ọpọlọpọ ere l'o wa ni Ile-Ifẹ.	There are many pictoral carvings in Ife.
Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun t'o ṣe pataki ni Ile-Ifẹ.	Oranyan's staff is an important thing in Ife.
Oduduwa t'o ṣẹ Yoruba silẹ jẹ enia ti o ṣe pataki.	Oduduwa from whom the Yorubas descended is an important person.

Ilé-Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú t'ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ fún àwọn Yorùbá.

Ìtàn sọ wípé Yorùbá bẹ̀rẹ láti Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Odùduwà l'ẹni tí ó ṣẹ Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú t'ó tóbi.

Ọpọ̀lọpọ̀ ère l'ó wà ní Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Ọpá Ọ̀rányàn jẹ́ ohun t'ó ṣe pàtàkì ní Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Odùduwà t'ó ṣẹ Yorùbá sílẹ jẹ́ enìà tí ó ṣe pàtàkì.

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ılu t'o -- ------ pupọ fun awọn Yoruba.

Itan sọ wıpe ------ ---- latı Ile-Ifẹ.

------- l'ẹnı tı o -- ------ sılẹ.

Ifẹ jẹ ılu t'o ----.

------- --- l'o wa nı Ile-Ifẹ.

--- ------- jẹ ohun t'o ṣe patakı nı Ile-Ifẹ.

Oduduwa t'o ṣẹ ------ ---- jẹ enıa tı o ṣe patakı.

Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ılu t'o ṣe patakı pupọ fun ---- ------.

---- -- ---- Yoruba bẹrẹ latı Ile-Ifẹ.

Oduduwa l'ẹnı tı o ṣẹ ------ ----.

--- -- ılu t'o tobı.

Ọpọlọpọ --- l'o wa nı ---‐---.

Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ---- --- -- ------ nı Ile-Ifẹ.

Oduduwa t'o ṣẹ Yoruba sılẹ jẹ ---- -- - -- ------.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ifẹ jẹ fun awọn Yoruba?
2. Kinni itan sọ nipa iṣẹdalẹ awọn Yoruba?
3. Tani o sẹ awọn Yoruba silẹ?
4. Ifẹ kere ni tabi o tobi?
5. Da'rukọ awọn nkan ti o pọ ni Ile-Ifẹ.
6. Kinni o ṣe pataki ti a le ri ni Ile-Ifẹ?

IFẸ - TEXT 2

Ifẹ jẹ ilu t'o ṣe pataki pupọ ninu itan Yoruba.	Ife is a city of great importance in Yoruba tradition.
Oduduwa ni ẹni t'o ṣẹ awọn Yoruba silẹ.	Oduduwa is the person from whom the Yorubas have descended.
Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun ti o ṣe pataki lati ri ni Ile-Ifẹ.	The staff of Oranyan is an important thing to see in Ife.
Ọ̃ni ni orukọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.	Oni is the titular name of the ruler of Ife.
Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kĩ sabã kọla.	The people of Ife usually do not have facial markings.
Ifẹ jẹ ilu ti o lokiki pupọ ninu awọn Naijiria.	Ife is a city of great fame in all Nigeria.
Awon ara Ile-Ifẹ jẹ oniṣẹ ọwọ.	The people of Ife are craftsmen.

Ifẹ̀ jẹ ìlú t'ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ ninu ìtàn Yorùbá.

Odùduwà ni ẹni t'ó ṣẹ àwọn Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Ọ̀pá Ọ̀rányàn jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì láti rí ní Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Ọ̃ni ni orúkọ ọba Ilé-Ifẹ̀ 'jẹ.

Awọn ará Ilé-Ifẹ̀ kĩ̌ sabã̌ kọlà.

Ifẹ̀ jẹ ìlú tí ó lókìkí púpọ̀ nínú àwọn Nàìjíríà.

Àwon ará Ilé-Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ oníṣẹ́ ọwọ́.

--- -- ılu t'o ṣe patakı pupọ nınu ıtan ------.

Oduduwa nı ẹnı t'o ṣẹ ---- ------ sılẹ.

Ọpa Ọranyan ȷẹ ohun tı o -- ------ ---- -- nı Ile-Ifẹ.

Ọ̃nı nı ----- --- Ile-Ifẹ 'ȷẹ.

---- --- Ile-Ifẹ kĩ sabã kọla.

--- -- --- tı o lokıkı pupọ nınu awọn Naıȷırıa.

Awon ara --- --- -- onıṣẹ ọwọ.

Ifẹ ȷẹ ılu t'o ṣe ------ pupọ nınu ---- Yoruba.

------- nı ẹnı t'o -- awọn Yoruba sılẹ.

--- ------- ȷẹ ohun tı o ṣe patakı ---- -- nı Ile-Ifẹ.

--- nı orukọ ọba --- --- 'ȷẹ.

Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kĩ ---- ----.

Ifẹ ȷẹ ılu tı o ------ ---- nınu awọn Naıȷırıa.

Awon ara Ile-Ifẹ ȷẹ ----- ---.

1. Da'rukọ ilu ti o ṣe pataki ninu itan Yoruba.
2. Tani Oduduwa jẹ?
3. Nibo ni ọpa Ọranyan wa?
4. Kinni orukọ oye ọba Ile-Ifẹ?
5. Njẹ awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ a mã sabã kọla?
6. Iṣẹ wo ni awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ nṣe?

IFẸ - TEXT 3

Ifẹ jẹ ilu ti o ṣe pataki pupọ ninu awọn itan Yoruba.	Ife is a city of great importance in the traditions of the Yorubas.
Oduduwa ni ẹni ti itan sọ wipe o ṣẹ Yoruba silẹ.	Oduduwa is the person from whom, according to tradition, the Yorubas have descended.
Ọpa Ọranyan jẹ ohun ti o ṣe pataki lati ri ni Ile-Ifẹ.	The staff of Oranyan is an important thing to see in Ife.
Ọ̃ni ni orukọ ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.	Oni is the titular name of the ruler of Ife.
Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ ki sabã kọla.	The people of Ife usually do not have facial markings.
Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kun fun iṣẹ ọwọ.	The people of Ife are fond of craft work.
Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ilu ti o dara.	Ife is a nice city.

Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ nínú àwọn ìtàn Yorùbá.

Odùduwà ni ẹni tí ìtàn sọ wípé ó ṣẹ Yorùbá sílẹ̀.

Ọ̀pá Ọ̀ránỳàn jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì láti rí ní Ilé-Ifẹ̀.

Ọ̃̂ni ni orúkọ ọba Ilé-Ifẹ̀ 'jẹ.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ̀ kì sábã̀́ kọlà.

Àwọn ara Ilé-Ifẹ̀ kun fun iṣẹ́ ọwọ́.

Ilé-Ifẹ̀ jẹ́ ìlú tí ó dára.

--- -- --- tı o ṣe ------ pupọ nınu awọn ıtan Yoruba.	Ifẹ jẹ ılu tı o ṣe patakı pupọ nınu ---- ---- Yoruba.
Oduduwa nı ẹnı tı ---- -- ---- o ṣẹ Yoruba sılẹ.	------- -- ẹnı tı ıtan sọ wıpe o ṣẹ ------ ----.
--- ------- jẹ ohun tı o -- ------ latı rı nı Ile-Ifẹ.	Ọpa ------- jẹ ohun tı o ṣe patakı ---- -- nı Ile-Ifẹ.
Ọ̃nı nı orukọ --- --- --- 'jẹ.	--- -- ----- ọba Ile-Ifẹ 'jẹ.
---- --- ---.--- kı sabã kọla.	Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kı ---- ----.
Awọn --- --- --- kun fun --- ---.	Awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ --- --- ıṣẹ ọwọ.
Ile-Ifẹ jẹ ılu tı - ----.	Ile-Ifẹ jẹ --- -- - dara.

1. Ifẹ jẹ ilu _____ ninu awọn itan Yoruba.
2. _____ ni ẹniti itan sọ wipe o ṣẹ awọn Yoruba silẹ.
3. Tani Ọ̃ni jẹ?
4. _____ jẹ ohun ti o ṣe pataki lati ri ni Ile-Ifẹ.
5. Iru ilu wo ni Ile-Ifẹ jẹ?
6. Kinni awọn ara Ile-Ifẹ kĩ sabã ṣe?

ỌYỌ - TEXT 1

Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti o ṣe pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.	Oyo is an important town in Yoruba land.
Awọn ilu ti o wa yika Ọyọ ni Ãwẹ, Akinmọ̃rin, Fiditi ati Shaki.	The towns that surround Oyo are Awe, Akinmorin, Fiditi and Shaki.
Awọn oniṣẹ ọwọ pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ.	There are many traders in Oyo.
Ṣango ni ọba ti o ṣe pataki ni Ọyọ.	Shango was an important king in Oyo.
Ile kan ti a npe ni Atiba jẹ ile ti o tobi pupọ nibẹ.	A building that we call 'Atiba' is a building which is very big there.
Igba gbigbẹ ati aworan pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ.	Carving of calabashes and drawings are very numerous (common) in Oyo.
Akẹsan ni ọja ti o tobi pupọ lãrin Ọyọ.	Akesan is the market which is very big in Oyo.
Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã lọ s'oko, nwọn si fẹran lati mã jo ni ọja nigbat'o ba di ọjọ alẹ.	The people of Oyo love to go to the farm, and they like to dance in the market when it becomes evening.
Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti ko jinna pupọ si Ibadan.	Oyo is a town which is not very far from Ibadan.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ìlú tí ó ṣe pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Àwọn ìlú tí ó wà yíká Ọ̀yọ́ ni Ã́wẹ́, Akínmọ̃̌rin, Fidǐtì àti Shakí.

Àwọn oníṣẹ́ ọwọ́ pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Ṣàngó ni ọba tí ó ṣe pàtàkì ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Ilé kan tí à ńpè ní Àtìbà jẹ́ ilé tí ó tóbi púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Igbá gbígbẹ́ àti àwòrán pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àkẹ̀sán ni ọjà tí ó tóbi púpọ̀ lârin Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ará Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã lọ s'óko, nwọ́n sì fẹ́ràn láti mã jó ní ọjà nígbàt'ó bá dí ọjọ́ alẹ́.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ìlú tí kò jìnnà púpọ̀ sí Ìbàdàn.

Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti o ṣe pataki __ ___ ______.

Awọn ilu ti o __ ____ ___ ni Ãwẹ, Akinmọ̃rin, Fiditi ati Shaki.

Awọn _____ ___ pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ.

_____ ni ọba ti o __ ______ ni Ọyọ.

Ile kan ti a npe __ _____ jẹ ile ti o tobi pupọ nibẹ.

____ ______ ati aworan pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ.

______ ni ọja ti o ____ pupọ lãrin Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã lọ s'___, nwọn si fẹran lati mã __ __ ___ nigbat'o ba di ọjọ alẹ.

Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti ko _____ ____ si Ibadan.

___ __ ___ ti o ṣe pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Awọn ilu ti o wa yika Ọyọ ni ___, __________, Fiditi ati Shaki.

Awọn oniṣẹ ọwọ __ ____ ni Ọyọ.

Ṣango ni ___ __ _ __ pataki ni Ọyọ.

___ ___ ti a npe ni Atiba jẹ ___ ti o ____ pupọ ṇibẹ.

Igba gbigbẹ ati ______ pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ.

Akẹsan ni ___ ti o ____ ____ lãrin Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Ọyọ _____ ____ __ __ s'___, nwọn si fẹran lati mã jo ni ọja nigbat'o ba di ọjọ alẹ.

___ __ ilu ti ko jinna pupọ si ______.

1. Nibo ni ilu Ọyọ wa?
2. Awọn ilu wo ni ọ yi Ọyọ ka?
3. Awọn oniṣẹ wo ni o pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ?
4. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu awọn ọba ti o ṣe pataki ni Ọyọ.
5. Iru ile wo ni Atiba jẹ?
6. Aworan ati kinni o pọ pupọ ni Ọyọ?
7. Ọja wo ni o tobi pupọ lãrin Ọyọ?
8. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã ṣe.
9. Njẹ Ọyọ jinna pupọ si Ibadan?

ỌYỌ - TEXT 2

Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti o ṣe pataki pupọ ni igboro[1] iwọ õrun Naijiria.	Oyo is a town which is very important in western Nigeria.
Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã gbẹ igba ati iṣẹ ọna.	The people of Oyo love to carve calabashes and [they like the] act of embroidery.
Ãfin ni ile[2] ti o tobi pupọ ni Ọyọ.	The palace is a very big building in Oyo.
Atiba tun jẹ ile kan ti o ṣe pataki ni igboro Ọyọ.	Atiba is also a very important building in Oyo.
Ọja ti awọn enia fẹran lati mã na ni Ọyọ ni a npe ni Akẹsan.	The market where the people like to trade in Oyo is what we call 'Akesan.'
Ṣango ni ọba ti o jẹ ẹni ti o ṣẹ[3] Ọyọ do.	Shango was a king that founded Oyo (new Oyo).

---

[1] /ni igboro iwọ õrun Naijiria/ means 'in all of western Nigeria.'

[2] /ilu/ was corrected to /ile/.

[3] It should be either /ṣẹ...silẹ/ or /tẹ...do/, but not /ṣẹ...do/ as it is.

Ni agbegbe Ọyọ awọn agbẹ pọ pupọ.	In the vicinity of Oyo farmers are very numerous.
Iṣẹyin, Shaki, Ãwẹ ni awọn ilu ti nwọn yi Ọyọ ka.	Iseyin, Shaki and Awe are the towns that surround Oyo.
Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã jo ni ọwọ alẹ.	The people of Oyo love to dance in the evening.

Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ìlú tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ ní ìgboro ìwọ̀ õrùn Nàìjíríà.

Àwọn ará Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã gbẹ́ igbá àti iṣẹ́ ọnà.

Ã̀fin ni ilé tí ó tóbi púpọ̀ ní Ọ̀yọ́.

Àtìbà tún jẹ́ ilé kan tí ó ṣe pàtàkì ní ìgboro Ọ̀yọ́.

Ọjà tí àwọn ènìà fẹ́ràn láti mã ná ní Ọ̀yọ́ ni à ńpè ní Àkẹ̀sán.

Ṣàngó ni ọba tí ó jẹ́ ẹni tí ó ṣẹ Ọ̀yọ́ dó.

Ní àgbègbè Ọ̀yọ́ àwọn àgbẹ̀ pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ìṣẹ́yìn, Shakí, Ã́wẹ ní àwọn ìlú tí nwọ́n yí Ọ̀yọ́ ká.

Àwọn ará Ọ̀yọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã jó ní ọwọ́ alẹ́.

--- -- --- -- - -- ------ pupọ ni igboro iwọ õrun Naijiria.

Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã gbẹ ---- --- --- ---.

----ni ile ti o ---- ---- ni Ọyọ.

----- ---jẹ ile kan ti o ṣe pataki ni ------Ọyọ.

---ti awọn enia fẹran ---- -- -- ni Ọyọ ni a npe ni Akẹsan.

----- -- ---ti o jẹ ẹni ti o ṣẹ Ọyọ do.

Ni agbegbe Ọyọ ---- ---- pọ pupọ.

------, Shaki, --- ni awọn ilu ti nwọn yi Ọyọ ka.

Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã jo -- --- ---.

Ọyọ jẹ ilu ti o ṣe pataki pupọ ni igboro ---------------- .

------------fẹran lati mã gbẹ igba ati iṣẹ ọna.

---- ni ile ti o tobi pupọ ni ---.

Atiba tun jẹ ------ ti o ṣe ------ni igboro Ọyọ.

Ọja ti awọn enia ----- lati mã na ni Ọyọ -----------------.

Ṣango ni ọba --------------- o ṣẹ Ọyọ do.

Ni ----------- awọn agbẹ pọ pupọ.

------, -----, ---ni awọn ilu ti nwọn yi Ọyọ ka.

Awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran ---- -- -- ni ọwọ alẹ.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ọyọ jẹ ni igboro iwọ õrun Naijiria?
2. Lẹhin igba gbigbẹ, kinni awọn ara Ọyọ tun fẹran lati mã ṣe?
3. Da'rukọ ile meji ti o ṣe pataki ni Ọyọ.
4. Nibo ni a npe ni Akẹsan ni Ọyọ?
5. Tani Ṣango jẹ?
6. Iru iṣẹ wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn enia nṣe ni agbegbe Ọyọ?
7. Yatọ si Shaki, da'rukọ ilu meji miran ti o yi Ọyọ ka.
8. Kinni awọn ara Ọyọ fẹran lati mã ṣe ni ọwọ alẹ?

OGBOMỌSHỌ - TEXT 1

Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu ti o tobi ni iwọ õrun Naijiria.	Ogbomosho is one of the big towns in western Nigeria.
Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomọshọ ka ni Ọyọ, Ilọrin ati Ejigbo.	The towns which surround Ogbomosho are Oyo, Ilorin and Ejigbo.
Ogbomọshọ to bi maili mẹtadinlọgbọn si Ọyọ.	Ogbomosho is about twenty-seven miles from Oyo.
Awọn oniṣẹ Ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibẹ.	There are many missionaries there.
Awọn ti o wa nibẹ ni ijọ Baptisi.	Those that are there belong to the Baptist Mission.
Nwọn kọ sõsi ti o tobi, nwọn si ni ile'we ti o pọ pupọ ni Ogbomọshọ.	They built a big church, and they have schools that are very numerous in Ogbomosho.
Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ ni a npe ni Taki.	The market which is very important there is what we call 'Taki.'
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ jẹ oniṣowo, nwọn a si mã lọ si idalẹ.	The inhabitants of Ogbomosho are traders, and they usually travel far from home ('usually go to distant places').

Ogbómọ̀shọ́ jẹ́ ọ̀kan nínú àwọn ìlú tí ó tóbi ní ìwọ̀ õrùn Nàìjíríà.

Àwọn ìlú tí ó yí Ogbómọ̀shọ́ ká ni Ọ̀yọ́, Ilọ́rin àti Èjìgbò.

Ogbómọ̀shọ́ tó bí máîlì mẹ́tàdínlọ́gbọ̀n sí Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn oníṣẹ́ Ọlọ́run pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Àwọn tí ó wà níbẹ̀ ní ìjọ Baptísì.

Nwọ́n kọ́ sộsì tí ó tóbi, nwọ́n si ní ilê'wé tî ó pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní Ogbómọ̀shọ́.

Ọjà tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ níbẹ̀ ni à ńpè ní Takí.

Àwọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ jẹ́ oníṣòwò, nwọn a sì mã lọ sí ìdálẹ̀.

---------- -- ---- ninu awọn ilu ti o tobi ni iwọ õrun Naijiria.

Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomọshọ ka ni ---, ------ ati Ejigbo.

Ogbomọshọ to bi ----- mẹtadinlọgbọn -- ---.

Awọn ----- ------ pọ pupọ nibẹ.

Awọn ti o wa nibẹ ni ijọ --------.

Nwọn kọ ---- -- - ----, nwọn si ni ile'we ti o pọ pupọ ni Ogbomọshọ.

Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ ni - --- -- ----.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ jẹ -------, nwọn a si mã lọ si -----.

Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu ti o ---- ni --- ---- --------.

Awọn ilu ti o -- --------- -- ni Ọyọ, Ilọrin ati Ejigbo.

Ogbomọshọ to bi maili ------------- -- Ọyọ.

---- ----- Ọlọrun pọ pupọ nibẹ.

Awọn ti o wa nibẹ ni --- -------.

Nwọn kọ sọ̃si ti o tobi, nwọn si ni ---`-- ti o pọ pupọ ni Ogbomọshọ.

--- -- - -- ------ pupọ nibẹ ni a npe ni Taki.

---- --- --------- jẹ onịṣowo, nwọn a si mã lọ si idalẹ.

1. Iru ilu wo ni Ogbomọshọ jẹ ni iwọ õrun Naijiria?
2. Awọn ilu wo ni o yi Ogbomọshọ ka?
3. Bawo ni Ogbomọshọ ti jinna si Ọyọ to?
4. Awọn ijọ (ojiṣẹ Ọlọrun) wo lo pọ ni Ogbomọshọ?
5. Kinni awọn ijọ nã kọ si Ogbomọshọ?
6. Ọja wo ni o ṣe pataki pupọ ni Ogbomọshọ?
7. Iru iṣẹ wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ogbomọshọ nṣe?
8. Nibo ni awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã lọ?

OGBOMỌSHỌ - TEXT 2

Ninu awọn ilu ti o wạ ni ilẹ Yoruba, Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.	Among the towns that are in Yoruba land, Ogbomosho is one of the big ones.
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã lọ si idalẹ ati lati mã ṣowo.	The people of Ogbomosho like to travel far from home and to trade.
Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ l'a npe ni Taki.	The market which is very important there is what we call 'Taki.'
Awọn onişẹ Ọlọrun gẹgẹbĩ Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.	The missionaries such as the Baptists are very numerous there.
Nwọn kọ sọ̃si ati ile'we fun awọn ọmọ.	They built churches and schools for the (Ogbomosho) children.
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã ro ọka amọla ati lati mã se ọbẹ gbẹgiri.	The Ogbomosho people love to prepare turned yam flour and to cook bean soup.
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran işẹ Ọlọrun, nwọn a si mã lọ si sọ̃si nigba gbogbo.	The people of Ogbomosho love Christianity, and they go to church all the time.
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ tun fẹran lati mã kọla, pãpã julọ bãmu.	The people of Ogbomosho love to have facial marks, especially one called 'bamu.'

Nínú àwọn ìlú tí ó wạ̀ ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá, Ogbómọ̀shọ́ jẹ́ ọ̀kan nínú àwọn èyí tí ó tóbi.

Àwọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã̀ lọ sí ìdálẹ̀ àti láti mã̀ ṣowó.

Ọjà tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ níbẹ̀ l'à ńpè ní Takí.

Àwọn oníṣẹ́ Ọlọ́run gẹ́gẹ́bí Baptísì pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Nwọ́n kọ́ sọ̃̂sì àti ilê'wé fún àwọn ọmọ.

Àwọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã̀ ro ọkà àmọ̀là àti láti mã̆ se ọbẹ̀ gbẹ̀gìrì.

Awọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ fẹ́ràn iṣẹ́ Ọlọ́run, nwọn a sì mã̆ lọ sí sọ̃̂sì nígbà gbogbo.

Àwọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ tún fẹ́ràn láti mã kọlà, pãpã julọ bà̃mú.

Ninu awọn ilu __ _ __ __ ilẹ Yoruba, Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran ____ __ __ __ _____ ati lati mã ṣowo.

Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ l'a ___ __ ____.

Awọn oniṣẹ Ọlọrun ______ _______ pọ pupọ nibẹ.

Nwọn kọ ____ ati ______ fun awọn ọmọ.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã ro ___ _____ ati lati mã se ___ _______.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran iṣẹ Ọlọrun, nwọn a si mã lọ si ____ _____ ______.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ tun fẹran lati mã ____, pãpã julọ ____.

---- ---- --- ti o wạ ni ilẹ Yoruba, --------- jẹ ọkan ninu awọn eyi ti o tobi.

---- --- --------- fẹran lati mã lọ si idalẹ ati lati mã ṣowo.

--- -- - -- ------ pupọ nibẹ l'a npe ni Taki.

Awọn ----- ------ gẹgẹbĩ Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.

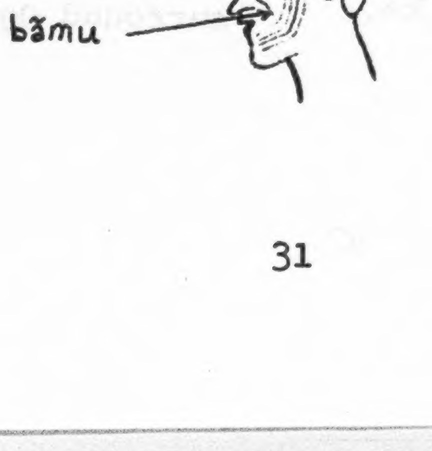
---- -- sọ̃si ati ile'we fun ---- ---.

---- --- --------- fẹran lati mã ro ọka amọla ati lati mã se ọbẹ gbẹgiri.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ -------- -̣-̣-----, nwọn a si mã lọ si sọ̃si nigba gbogbo.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ --- ----- ---- -- kọla, pãpã julọ bãmu.

1. Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ninu awọn ilu ti o _____ ni Nigeria.
2. Pẹlu owo ṣiṣe kinni awọn ara Ogbomọshọ tun fẹran lati mã ṣe?
3. Nibo ni a npe ni Taki?
4. Onjẹ wo ni awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã tọju?
5. Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran iṣẹ Ọlọrun, nwọn a si mã lọ _____.
6. Iru ila wo ni awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã kọ?



OGBOMỌSHỌ - TEXT 3

Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan nịnu awọn ilu ti o ṣe pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.	Ogbomosho is one of the towns which is important in Yoruba land.
Awọn enia pọ pupọ ni ilu yi.	There are very many people in this town.
Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mã ṣowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mã lọ si idalẹ.	The people of the town love to trade and they love to travel far from home.
Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ l'a npe ni Takị.	The market which is very important there is what we call 'Taki.'
Awọn onisẹ Ọlọrun, pãpã julọ Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.	The missionaries, especially the Baptists, are very numerous there.
Nwọn ni sọ̃si t'o tobi, nwọn si ni awọn sukũ lọpọlọpọ.	They have big churches, and they have very many pupils.
Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã se ọbẹ gbẹgiri ati ọka amọla.	The people of Ogbomosho love to cook bean soup and turned yam flour.
Ọyọ, Ilọrin, Ejigbo ati awọn ilu bẹ̃ lọ ni nwọn yi Ogbomọshọ ka.	Oyo, Ilorin, Ejigbo and such other towns are those that surround Ogbomosho.

Ogbómọ̀shọ́ jẹ́ ọ̀kan nịnú àwọn ìlú tí ó ṣe pàtàkì ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Àwọn ènìà pọ̀ púpọ̀ ní ìlú yǐ.

Àwọn ará ìlú nã̂ fẹràn láti mã̃ ṣòwò, nwọ́n sì fẹ́ràn láti mã̃ lọ sí ìdálẹ̀.

Ọjà tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ níbẹ̀ l'à ńpè ní Takí.

Àwọn oníṣẹ́ Ọlọ́run, pã̂pã̌ jùlọ Baptísì pọ̀ púpọ̀ níbẹ̀.

Nwọ́n ní sọ̃̂sì t'ó tóbi, nwọ́n sì ní àwọn sukũ̂ lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀.

Àwọn ará Ogbómọ̀shọ́ fẹ́ràn láti mã se ọbẹ̀ gbẹ̀gìrì àti ọkà àmọ̀là.

Ọ̀yọ́, Ìlọrin, Èjìgbò àti àwọn ìlú bẹ̃̂ lọ ni nwọ́n yí Ogbómọ̀shọ́ ká.

Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan nịnu awọn ilu ti o ṣe pataki -- --- ------.

Awọn enia -- ----, ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara ilu nã ----- ---- -- ----, nwọn si fẹran lati mã lọ si idalẹ.

--- -- - -- ------ pupọ nibẹ l'a npe ni Taki.

Awọn oniṣẹ Ọlọrun, ---- ---- ------- pọ pupọ nibẹ.

Nwọn ni sọ̃si t'o tobi, nwọn si ni awọn ---- --------.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ ----- ---- -- -- ọbẹ gbẹgiri ati ọka amọla.

---, ------, ------ ati awọn ilu bẹ̃ lọ ni nwọn yi Ogbomọshọ ka.

Ogbomọshọ jẹ ọkan ---- ---- --- ti o ṣe pataki ni ilẹ Yoruba.

---- ---- -- ---- ni ilu yi.

Awọn ara ilu nã fẹran lati mã ṣowo, nwọn si fẹran lati mã -- -- -----.

Ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ nibẹ l'a --- -- ----.

---- ----- ------, pāpã julọ Baptisi pọ pupọ nibẹ.

Nwọn ni ---- --- ----, nwọn si ni awọn sukũ lọpọlọpọ.

Awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã se --- ------- ati --- -----.

Ọyọ, Ilọrin, Ejigbo --- ---- --- -- -- ni nwọn yi Ogbomọshọ ka.

1. Nibo ni Ogbomọshọ wa?
2. Bawo ni enia tiṣe pọ ni Ogbomọshọ si?
3. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati ṣe.
4. _____ ni ọja ti o ṣe pataki pupọ ni Ogbomọshọ.
5. Obẹ wo ni awọn ara Ogbomọshọ fẹran lati mã ṣe?
6. Awọn ilu ti o yi Ogbomọshọ ka ni ____, ____, ati ____.

ÃWẸ - TEXT 1

Ãwẹ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Ọyọ.	Awe is a small town near Oyo.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã ṣowo.	Many of the people of Awe like to engage in trading [i.e., retail merchandising].
Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã gbe ile kannã.	The people of Awe like to live in the same house together [as families].
Awọn ẹbi a mã gbe pọ loju kannã.	Those families usually live together at the same place.
Gbogbo awọn enia t'o wa ni Ãwẹ le ni ẹgbãwa.	All the people of Awe exceed 20,000.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'ọja.	The people of Awe like to go to market.
Ọpọlọpọ ile pãnu l'o wa l'Ãwẹ.	There are many pan-roofed[1] houses in Awe.

---

[1] Corrugated iron sheets.

Ã́wẹ́ jẹ́ ìlú kékeré kan lẹ́bǎ Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ
s'óko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı
mã ṣòwò.

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã gbé
ılé kannã̂.

Àwọn ẹbí a mã gbé pọ̀ lójú kannã̂.

Gbogbo àwọn ènìà t'ó wà ní Ã́wẹ́
lé ní ẹgbã̀wá.

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ
s'ọ́jà,

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ılé pấnu l'ó wà l'Ã́wẹ́.

Ãwẹ jẹ ılu kekere kan ---- ---.

---- --- --- fẹran latı mã lọ
s'oko.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran ----
-- ----.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ ----- ---- -- ---
ıle kannã.

Awọn ẹbı a mã gbe pọ ---- -----.

Gbogbo awọn enıa --- -- -- ---
le nı ẹgbãwa.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran latı -- --
s'---.

------- --- ---- l'o wa l'Ãwẹ.

Ãwẹ jẹ --- ------ kan lẹba Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran ---- -- -- s'---.

------- ---- --- Ãwẹ fẹran latı mã ṣowo.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran latı mã gbe --- -----.

---- --- a mã gbe pọ loju kannã.

Gbogbo awọn enıa t'o -- -- --- -- -- ẹgbãwa.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ ----- ---- -- lọ s'ọja.

Ọpọlọpọ --- ---- l'o wa l'Ãwẹ.

1. Lẹba ilu wo ni Ãwẹ wa?
2. Iru iṣe wo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã ṣe?
3. Bawo ni awọn ara Ãwẹ ṣe fẹran lati mã gbe?
4. Awọn enia ti o wa ni Ãwẹ ti pọ to?
5. Iru ile wo lọ pọ l'Ãwẹ?
6. Bawo ni awọn ẹbi ṣe ngbe ni Ãwẹ?
7. Da orukọ ibi meji ti awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ.

ÃWẸ - TEXT 2

Ãwẹ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Ọyọ.	Awe is a certain small town near Oyo.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ l'o tun fẹran lati mã lọ s'Eko.	Also, many of the people of Awe like to go to Lagos.
Nwọn fẹran lati mã gbe pọ l'oju kannã.	They like to live together in the same place.
Awọn ẹbi a mã gbe ile kannã pọ.	The families usually live together in the same house.
Awọn ti o ngbe Ãwẹ le ni ẹgbãwa.	Those who live at Awe exceed 20,000.
(Lẹhin nã) awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'idalẹ.	The people of Awe like to travel.
Isẹ oko l'o pọju lãrin awọn ara Ãwẹ.	Farming is a very common occupation among the people of Awe.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ ki iṣe ọlẹ.	The people of Awe are not loafers.

Ã́wẹ́ jẹ́ ìlú kékeré kan lẹ́bǎ Ọ̀yọ́.

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ s'óko.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọ̀pọ àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ l'ó tún fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ s'Ékǒ.

Nwọ́n fẹ́ràn látı mã gbé pọ̀ l'ójú kannã̂.

Àwọn ẹbí a mã gbé ılé kannã̂ pọ̀.

Àwọn tí ó ńgbé Ã́wẹ́ lé nı ẹgbã̀wá.

(Lẹ́hìn nã̂) àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ s'ídǎlẹ̀.

Isẹ́ oko l'ó pọ̀jù lã̂rın àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́.

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ kì íṣe ọ̀lẹ.

Ãwẹ -- --- ------ kan lẹba Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ ----- ---- mã lọ s'oko.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ --- --- -̣---- latı mã lọ s'Eko.

Nwọn fẹran ---- -- --- pọ l'oju kannǎ.

---- --- a mã gbe ıle kannã pọ.

Awọn tı o ---- --- -- -- ẹgbǎwa.

(Lẹhın nã) awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran latı mã -- -------.

--- --- l'o pọju lãrın awọn ara Ãwẹ.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ kı --- ---.

Ãwẹ ȷẹ ılu kekere ___ ____ Ọyọ.

Awọn ara Ãwẹ ____ ____ mã lọ s'oko.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ l'o tun fẹran _______ __ _____.

Nwọn fẹran latı mã ___ __ _____ _____.

Awọn ẹbı a mã gbe ___ _____ __.

Awọn tı o ngbe Ãwẹ le __ ______.

(Lẹhın nã) ____ ___ ___ _____ latı mã lọ s'ıdalẹ.

Isẹ oko l'o ____ _____ awọn ara Ãwẹ.

____ ___ ___ kı ıṣe ọlẹ.

1. Da'rukọ ilu kekere kan ti o wa lẹba Ọyọ.
2. Yatọ si oko lilọ, nibo ni ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ tun fẹran lati mã lọ?
3. Iṣẹ wo lo pọju lãrin awọn ara Ãwẹ?
4. Njẹ ọlẹ ni awọn ara Ãwẹ?
5. Bi bẹkọ, kinni idi ti ko fi jẹ bẹ̃?

ÃWẸ - TEXT 3

Ãwẹ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba Ọyọ.	Awe is a certain small town near Oyo.
Awọn t'o ngbe ilu Ãwẹ le ni ẹgbãrun.[1]	Those who live there exceed 10,000.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'oko.	The people of Awe like to go to [their] farms.
(Lẹhin nã) ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ s'Eko.	Many of the people of Awe like to go to Lagos.
Iṣẹ agbẹ l'o pọju lãrin awọn ara Ãwẹ.	Farming is a very common occupation among the people of Awe.
Awọn t'o ngbe Ãwẹ sabã mã gbe ile kannã pọ gẹgẹbi ẹbi.	Those who live at Awe usually live in the same house together as a family.
Awọn ara Ãwẹ ki iṣe ọlẹ.	The people of Awe are not loafers.
Ile p̃anu l'o pọju l'Ãwẹ.	Pan-roofed houses are numerous in Awe.

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[1] The student should have noticed that this figure is 10,000 less than that given in the preceding two versions. The change was unintentional.

Ã́wẹ́ jẹ́ ìlú kékeré kan lẹ́bǎ Ọ̀yọ́.

Awọn t'ó ńgbé ìlú Ã́wẹ́ lé nı ẹgbã̀rǔn.[1]

Àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ s'óko.

(Lẹ́hìn nẫ) ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́ fẹ́ràn látı mã lọ s'Ékǒ.

Iṣẹ́ àgbẹ̀ l'ó pọ̀jù lẫrın àwọn ará Ã́wẹ́.

Awọn t'ó ńgbé Ã́wẹ́ sábã̌ mã gbé ılé kannẫ pọ̀ gẹ́gẹ́bí ẹbí.

Awọn ará Ã́wẹ́ kì íṣe ọ̀lẹ.

Ilé pã́nù l'ó pọ̀jù l'Ã́wẹ́.

Ãwẹ jẹ --- ------ --- ---- ---.

Awọn t'o ---- --- --- le nı ẹgbãrun.[1]

Awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran ---- --
-- -----.

(Lẹhın nã) ọpọlọpọ awọn ara Ãwẹ ----- ---- -- -- s'Eko.

--- ---- --- ---- lãrın awọn ara Ãwẹ.

Awọn t'o ngbe Ãwẹ ---- -- ---
--- ----- pọ gẹgẹbı ẹbı.

---- --- --- kı ıṣe ọlẹ.

--- ---- l'o pọju l'Ãwẹ.

--- -- --- ------ kan lẹba Ọyọ.

---- --- ---- ılu Ãwẹ le nı ẹgbãrun.[1]

---- --- --- fẹran latı mã lọ s'oko.

(Lẹhın nã) ------- ---- ---
--- fẹran latı mã lọ s'Eko.

Iṣẹ agbẹ l'o pọju ----- ----
--- Ãwẹ.

---- --- ---- --- sabã mã gbe ıle kannã pọ gẹgẹbı ẹbı.

Awọn ara Ãwe -- --- ---.

Ile pãnu l'o ---- -----.

1. ____ jẹ ilu kekere kan lẹba ____.
2. Da'rukọ ibi meji ti awọn ara Ãwẹ fẹran lati mã lọ.
3. ____ ni iṣẹ ti o pọju lãrin awọn ara Ãwẹ.
4. Awọn ti o ngbe Ãwẹ sabã́ mã gbe ile kannã́ pọ gẹgẹbi kinni?
5. Iru ile wo ni o pọju l'Ã̌wẹ?

TRAVEL FROM ÃWẸ TO IBADAN - TEXT 1

Ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ lọ si Ibadan lati Ãwẹ, yio kọkọ gun mọto lati Ãwẹ de Ọyọ.	Whoever might want to go to Ibadan from Awe will first take a car from Awe to Oyo.
Nigbat'o ba de Ọyọ, o le gun mọto elero tabi bộsi.	When he reaches Oyo, he can take a lorry or bus.
T'o ba gun bộsi, yio san nkan bi ṣile mẹta ȁbọ.	If he takes the bus, he will pay something like three shillings sixpence.
T'o ba gun mọto elero, yio san nkan bi ṣile meji ȁbọ.	If he takes a lorry, he will pay something like two shillings sixpence.
Ọpọlọpọ enia fẹran lati mã gun bộsi, nitoripe ki ifun hagahaga.	Many people like to take the bus because it is seldom crowded.
Ãwẹ si Ibadan to maili merinlelọgbọn.	[From] Awe to Ibadan is thirty-four miles.

Ẹnikẹ́ni tí ó bá fẹ́ lọ sí Ìbàdàn
látı Ã́wẹ́, yío kọkọ́ gun mọ́tò
látı Ã́wẹ́ dé Ọ̀yọ́.

Nígbàt'ó bá dé Ọ̀yọ́, ó lè gun
mọ́tò elérò tàbí bộsì.

T'ó bá gun bộsì, yío san nkan
bí ṣílè mẹ́ta ȁbọ̀.

T'ó bá gun mọ́tò elérò, yío san
nkan bí ṣílè méjì ȁbọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ènìà fẹ́ràn látı mã gun
bộsì, nítorípé kì ífún hágáhágá.

Ã́wẹ́ sí Ìbàdàn tó máìlì
mérìnlélọ́gbọ̀n.

Ẹnıkẹnı -- o ba ----- sı Ibadan ---- Ãwẹ, yıo ---- gun ---- latı Ãwẹ de Ọyọ.

Nıgba--- ba -- Ọyọ, o le --- mọto elero ---- bọ̃sı.

T'o -- gun bọ̃sı, --- san nkan -- ṣıle mẹta ---.

T'o -- gun mọto -----, yıo san ---- bı ṣıle ---- ãbọ.

Ọpọlọpọ ---- fẹran latı -- gun bọ̃sı, -------- kı ıfun --------.

Ãwẹ -- Ibadan to maılı merın---------.

Ẹnıkẹnı tı ---- fẹ lọ sı Ibadan latı Ãwẹ, --- kọkọ --- mọto ----Ãwẹ -- Ọyọ.

-----t'o ba de Ọyọ, - -- gun mọto ----- tabı ----.

T'o ba --- bọ̃sı, yıo san nkan bı ---- mẹta ãbọ.

T'o ba --- mọto elero, --- san nkan -- ṣıle mejı ---.

-------enıa ----- latı mã --- bọ̃sı, nıtorıpe kı ---- hagahaga.

Ãwẹ sı Ibadan -- maılı -----lelọgbọn.

1. Bawo ni a tiṣe le de Ọyọ lati Ãwẹ?
2. Njẹ a le gun bọ̃si ati mọto elero lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
3. Ti enia ba gun ọkọ elero tabi bọ̃si, elo ni yio san lati Ọyọ de Ibadan?
4. Nitori kinni ọpọlọpọ enia fi fẹran lati mã gun bọ̃si?
5. Bawo ni Awẹ tiṣe jinna si Ibadan to?

TRAVEL FROM ĀWẸ TO IBADAN - TEXT 2

Ẹnikeni t'o ba fẹ lọ lati Āwẹ si Ibadan, yio kọkọ gun mọto de Ọyọ.	Whoever might want to go from Awe to Ibadan will first take a car to get to Oyo.
Nigbati o ba de Ọyọ tan, o lẽ gun bọ̃si; o si le g'ọkọ ero.	When he reaches Oyo, he can take a bus; if he wants, he can also take a lorry.
T'o ba gun bọ̃si, yio san ṣile mẹta ābọ, ṣugbọn t'o ba ṣepe ọkọ elero l'o gun, yio san ṣile meji ābọ.	If he takes a bus, he will pay three shillings sixpence, but if he takes a lorry, he will pay two shillings sixpence.
Āwẹ si Ibadan to ibuso mẹrinlelọgbọn, ṣugbọn Āwẹ si Ọyọ jẹ ibusọ kan at'ābọ.	[From] Awe to Ibadan is thirty-four miles, but [from] Awe to Oyo is one and a half miles.

Ẹnikéni t'ó bá fẹ́ lọ láti Āwẹ́ sí Ibadan, yió kọ̌kọ gun mọ́tò dé Ọ̀yọ́.

Nígbàtí ó bá dé Ọ̀yọ́ tán, ó lẽ̀ gun bộsì; ó sì lè g'ọkọ̀ èrò.

T'ó bá gun bộsì, yió san ṣílè mẹ́ta ā̀bọ̀, ṣùgbọ́n t'ó bá ṣepé ọkọ̀ elérò l'ó gùn, yió san ṣílè méjì ā̀bọ̀.

Āwẹ sí Ìbàdàn tó ìbùsò mẹ́rìnlélọ́gbọ̀n, ṣùgbọ́n Āwẹ́ sí Ọ̀yọ́ jẹ́ ìbùsọ̀ kan àt'ā̀bọ̀.

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba fẹ lọ lati Ãwẹ si Ibadan, yio kọkọ --- ---- -- ----.

Nigbati o ba de Ọyọ tan, - -- --- ----; o si le g'ọkọ ero.

--- -- --- ---- --- --- ---- --------, ṣugbọn t'o ba ṣepe ọkọ elero l'o gun, yio san ṣile meji ãbọ.

--- -- ------ -- ----- merinlelọgbọn, ṣugbọn Ãwẹ si Ọyọ jẹ ibusọ kan at'ãbọ.

Ẹnikẹni t'o -- -- -- ---- --- -- ------, yio kọkọ gun mọto de Ọyọ.

Nigbati o ba de Ọyọ tan, o lẽ gun bọ̃si; - -- -- ----- --- .

T'o ba gun bọ̃si, yio san ṣile mẹta ãbọ, ------ --- -- ---- --- ----- --- ---, yio san ṣile meji ãbọ.

Ãwẹ si Ibadan to ibuso ----- --------, ṣugbọn Ãwẹ si Ọyọ jẹ ----- --- ------.

1. **Kinni ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ lọ si Ibadan lati Ãwẹ yio kọkọ ṣe?**
2. **Awọn ọkọ wo ni o le gun ti o ba de Ọyọ?**
3. **Ti o ba gun _____ yio san ṣile mẹta ãbọ, ṣugbọn ti o ba gun _____ yio san ṣile meji ãbọ.**
4. **Ãwẹ si Ọyọ to ibusọ melo?**

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 1

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba fẹ lọ lati Eko s'Ibadan le ba ọkọ oju'rin lọ.	Whoever might want to go from Lagos to Ibadan can go by train.
T'o ba fẹ gun ọkọ oju'rin yi, yio lọ si Ido.	If he wants to board the train, he will go to Ido.
Ọpọlọpọ enia l'o fẹran lati mã gun ọkọ oju'rin.	Many people like to go by train.
Nipa eyi, awọn ibusọ diẹ diẹ ni a o kan, ki a to de Ibadan.	On the train ('concerning this'), we shall pass a few stations before we reach Ibadan.
Awọn ni Agẽge, Ifọ ati Olokemeji.	These are Agege, Ifo, and Olokemeji.
Owo ti enia nsan nipa gigun ọkọ oju'rin ko fi bẹ̃ pọ pupọ.	The fare which people pay for the train is not really very high.
Ọpọlọpọ ti nlọ nipa ọkọ oju'rin fẹran lati mã ṣe fãji̗ ninu ọkọ yi.	Many of those who go by train like to have a good time thereon.

Ẹnıkẹ́nı t'ó bá fẹ lọ látı Èkó
s'Íbàdàn lè bá ọkọ̀ ojú'rın lọ.

T'ó bá fẹ́ gun ọkọ̀ ojú'rın yǐ,
yío lọ sí Ìdó.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ènìà l'ó fẹ́ràn látı mã
gun ọkọ̀ ojú'rın.

Nípa èyí, àwọn ıbùsọ̀ díẹ díẹ nı
a ó kàn, kí a tó dé Ìbàdàn.

Àwọn nı Agẽ́ge, Ifọ̀ àtı Olókèméjì.

Owó tí ènìà ńsan nípa gígùn ọkọ̀
ojú'rın kò fı bẹ̃̂ pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ tı ńlọ nípa ọkọ̀ ojú'rın
fẹràn látı mã ṣe fã̂jí nínú
ọkọ̀ yǐ.

Ẹnıkẹnı t'o ba -- -- latı Eko
s'Ibadan le ba ọkọ oju'rın lọ.

T'o ba fẹ --- --- oju'rın yı,
yıo lọ sı ---.

------- ---- l'o fẹran latı mã
gun ọkọ oju'rın.

Nıpa eyı, awọn ----- dıẹ dıẹ nı
a o kan, kı a to de ------.

Awọn nı Agẽge, --- atı ---------.

--- tı enıa nsan nıpa gıgun ọkọ
oju'rın ko fı bẹ̃ -- ----.

Ọpọlọpọ tı nlọ nıpa ọkọ oju'rın
----- ---- -- -- ---- nınu
ọkọ yı.

Ẹnıkẹnı t'o ba fẹ lọ latı Eko
s'Ibadan le ba --- ------- lọ.

T'o ba fẹ gun --- ------- yı,
yıo lọ sı ---.

Ọpọlọpọ ẹnıa l'o ----- latı mã
gun ọkọ -------.

Nıpa eyı, awọn ----- --- --- nı
a o kan, kı a to de Ibadan.

Awọn nı -----, Ifọ atı ---------.

Owo tı enıa nsan nıpa gıgun ---
------- ko fı bẹ̃ pọ ----.

Ọpọlọpọ tı nlọ nıpa ọkọ oju'rın
fẹran latı mã ṣe ---- nınu
ọkọ yı.

1. Nibo ni enia ti le gun ọkọ oju'rin ti nlọ lati Eko si Ibadan?
2. Njẹ awọn enia fẹran lati mã gun ọkọ yi?
3. Da'rukọ ibusọ mẹta ti a o kan ti a ba ngun ọkọ oju'rin lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Bawo ni owo ti enia nsan fun gigun ọkọ yi ti pọ to?
5. Kinni ọpọlọpọ awọn ti ngun ọkọ yi fẹran lati mã ṣe ninu rẹ?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY TRAIN - TEXT 2

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba fẹ lọ lati Eko si Ibadan le lọ nipa ọkọ oju'rin.	Whoever might want to go from Lagos to Ibadan can go by train.
T'o ba fẹ gun ọkọ yi, yio gũn ni Ido.	If he wants to board this conveyance, he will board it at Ido.
Awọn ibusọ t'o kan ko to de Ibadan ni Agẽge, Ifọ ati Olokemeji.	Stations which it passes before it gets to Ibadan are Agege, Ifo and Olokemeji.
Ọpọlọpọ enia fẹran lati mã lọ nipa ọkọ oju'rin, nitoripe owo rẹ ko pọ pupọ.	Many people like to go by train because the fare isn't very much.
Ọkọ yi l'aye ninu.	This conveyance is quite spacious. ('This conveyance has room in it.')
Awọn ibusọ t'o si wa ki o to de Ibadan pọ lọpọlọpọ.	There are many stations before it reaches Ibadan. ('And stations which are, before it reaches Ibadan, are numerous very.')
Awọn ijoko ti o wa nibẹ rọrun lọpọlọpọ.	The seats which are there are very comfortable.

Ẹnıkẹ́nı t'ó bá fẹ́ lọ látı Èkó sí Ìbàdàn lè lọ nıpa ọkọ̀ ojú'rın.

T'ó bá fẹ́ gun ọkọ̀ yí, yıó gǔ́n ní Ìdó.

Àwọn ìbùsọ̀ t'ó kàn kó tó dé Ìbàdàn ṇı Agẽ́ge, Ifọ̀ àtı Olókèméjì.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ènìà fẹ́ràn látı mã́ lọ nıpa ọkọ̀ ojú'rın, nítorípé owó rẹ̀ kò pọ̀ púpọ̀.

Ọkọ̀ yí l'áyè nínú.

Àwọn ìbùsọ̀ t'ó sì wà kí ó tó dé Ìbàdàn pọ̀ lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀.

Àwọn ìjókǒ tí ó wà níbẹ̀ rọrùn lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀.

Ẹnıkẹnı - - ba fẹ -- latı Eko -- Ibadan le -- nıpa ọkọ --- ---.

T'o -- fẹ gun --- yı, yıo --- nı Ido.

Awọn ----- t'o kan -- to -- Ibadan nı Agẽge, Ifọ --- Olokemejı.

Ọpọlọpọ ---- fẹran latı -- lọ nıpa --- oju'rın, nıtorıpe --- rẹ ko -- pupọ.

Ọkọ -- l'aye ----.

Awọn ----- t'o sı -- kı o -- de Ibadan -- lọpọlọpọ.

Awọn ----- tı o -- nıbẹ rọrun --------.

------- t'o ba -- lọ ---- Eko si Ibadan -- lọ ---- ọkọ oju'rin.

T'o ba -- gun ọkọ --, yio gũn -- Ido.

----ibusọ t'o --- ko -- de Ibadan -- Agẽge, --- ati Olokemeji.

Ọpọlọpọ enia ----- lati mã lọ ---- ọkọ oju'rin, -------- owo rẹ -- pọ ----.

--- yi ----- ninu.

Awọn ibusọ --- si wa -- o to -- Ibadan pọ --------.

----ijoko -- o wa ---- rọrun lọpọlọpọ.

1. Enikẹni ti o ba fẹ lọ lati Eko si Ibadan le lọ nipa _____.
2. Nibo ni Ido wa?
3. Agege, Ifọ ati Olokemeji ni awọn _____ ti o wa lãrin _____ ati _____.
4. Idi wo ni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mã lọ nipa ọkọ oju'rin?
5. Bawo ni aye tiṣe pọ to ninu ọkọ yi?
6. Ṣe apejuwe awọn ijoko ti o wa ninu ọkọ yi.

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 1

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba fẹ lọ lat'Eko s'Ibadan, t'o si fẹ gba oju titi le gba ọna Abẹokuta; t'o ba fẹ, o si le gba ọna Ikorodu.	Whoever wants to travel from Lagos to Ibadan by the main road ('who also wants to take the main road') may take Abeokuta road if he likes, or he may go by Ikorodu road.
Ọna Ikorodu ya ju t'Abẹokuta lọ.	Ikorodu road is shorter than Abeokuta road.
O le gun bọ̃si; o si le gun taxi; o si tun le gun ọkọ elero.	He can go by bus, and he can also go by taxi and by lorry.
Ẹnikẹni t'o ba gun taxi, yio san'wo pupọ ju ẹni t'o[1] gun bọ̃si lọ.	Whoever travels by taxi will pay much money, more than going by bus.
Bọ̃si rọ ni lọrun ju ọkọ ẹlẹru lọ, nitoripe enia ki ipọ pupọ nibẹ, ati pe ijoko ti o rọrun wa nibẹ.	It is more comfortable to go by bus than to go by lorry, ('Bus is comfortable, more than lorry') because the bus is seldom crowded, and the seats therein are comfortable.

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[1] On the tape, /ẹni si to gun.../ is heard. The word /si/ should be omitted.

Ẹnıkẹ́nı t'ó bá fẹ́ lọ lát'Èkó
s'Íbàdàn, t'ó sì fẹ́ gba oȷú
títì lè gba ọ̀nà Abẹ́òkúta;
t'ó bá fẹ́, ó sì lè gba ọ̀nà
Ìkòròdú.

Ọ̀nà Ìkòròdú yá ȷu t'Abẹ́òkúta lọ.

Ó lè gun bộsì; ó sì lè gun
taxí; ó sì tún lè gun ọkọ̀
eléRò.

Ẹnıkẹ́nı t'ó bá gun taxí, yıó
san'wó púpọ̀ ȷu enı t'ó gun
bộsì lọ.

Bộsì rọ nı lọ́rùn ȷu ọkọ̀ ẹlẹ́rù
lọ, nítorípé ènìà kì ípọ̀ púpọ̀
níbẹ̀, àtı pé ıȷókǒ tí ó rọrùn
wà níbẹ̀.

Ẹnıkẹnı t'o ba fẹ lọ lat'Eko
s'Ibadan, t'o sı fẹ gba oȷu
tıtı le gba ọna Abẹokuta;
t'o ba fẹ, o sı __ ___ ___
_______.

___ _______ __ ȷu t'Abẹokuta lọ.

_ __ ___ ____; o sı le gun
taxı; o sı tun le gun ọkọ
elero.

Ẹnıkẹnı t'o ba gun taxı, yıo
______ ____ __ ___ t'o gun
bộsı lọ.

Bộsı rọ nı lọrun __ ___ _____
__, nıtorıpe enıa ki ıpọ pupọ
nıbẹ, atı pe ıȷoko tı o rọrun
wa nıbẹ.

Ẹnıkẹnı t'o ba fẹ lọ lat'Eko
s'Ibadan, t'o sı fẹ gba oȷu
tıtı __ ___ ___ _______;
___ __ __, o sı le gba ọna
Ikorodu.

Ọna Ikorodu ya ȷu _________ __.

O le gun bộsı; _ __ __ ___
____; o sı tun le gun ọkọ
elero.

_______ ___ __ ___ ____, yıo
san'wo pupọ ȷu ẹnı t'o gun
bộsı lọ.

Bộsı rọ nı lọrun ȷu ọkọ ẹlẹru
lọ, nıtorıpe enıa kı ıpọ pupọ
nıbẹ, atı pe _____ __ _ _____
__ ____.

1. Bawo ni a tiṣe le lọ si irin ajo lati Eko si Ibadan bi a ba fẹ kọja lãrin Abẹokuta tabi Ikorodu?
2. Ọna wo ni o ya lati Eko si Ibadan, ti Abẹokuta ni tabi ti Ikorodu?
3. Da'rukọ nkan mẹta ti a le gun lati Eko si Ibadan.
4. Ewo ni owo rẹ kere ju nibẹ?
5. Ẹnikẹni to ba gun _____ yio san owo pupọ.
6. Iru ijoko wo ni o wa ninu bọ̃si?
7. Nitori kinni bọ̃si fi rọni lọrun?

TRAVEL FROM LAGOS TO IBADAN BY ROAD - TEXT 2

Ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ lọ lati Eko si Ibadan, ti o si jẹ pe oju titi l'o fẹ gba, o le lọ lati Eko lọna Ikorodu.	Whoever wants to travel from Lagos to Ibadan, if it happens that it is the main road he wants to take, he can go from Lagos by Ikorodu road.
O si le lọ si Abẹokuta.	He can also go by Abeokuta.
Ṣugbọn ọna Ikorodu ya ju ti Abẹokuta lọ.	But Ikorodu road is shorter than Abeokuta [road].
Ti o ba fẹ, o le gun bọ̃si; o le gun taxi; o si le gun ọkọ elero.	If he likes, he can go by bus; he can also take a taxi; he can also take a lorry.
Bọ̃si rọrun ju ọkọ elero lọ, taxi si rọrun ju bọ̃si lọ, ṣugbọn owo taxi pọju.	A bus is more comfortable than a lorry and a taxi is more comfortable than a bus, but taxi fare is the most costly.
Ọpọlọpọ enia ngun bọ̃si, nitoripe ijoko ti o rọrun wa nibẹ.	Many people take the bus, because it has comfortable seats.

Ẹnıkẹ́nı tí ó bá fẹ́ lọ latı Eko sí Ìbàdàn, tí ó sì jẹ́ pé ojú títì l'ó fẹ́ gbà, ó lè lọ látı Èkó lọ́nà Ìkòròdú.

O sì lè lọ sí Abẹ́òkúta.

Ṣugbọ́n ọ̀nà Ìkòròdú yá ȷu tı Abẹ́òkúta lọ.

Tí ó bá fẹ́, ó lè gun bộsì; ó lè gun taxí; ó sì lè gun ọkọ̀ elérò.

Bộsı̀ rọrùn ȷu ọkọ̀ elérò lọ, taxí sì rọrùn ȷu bộsı̀ lọ, ṣùgbọ́n owó taxí pọ̀ȷù.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ènìà ńgun bộ̃sı̀, nítorípe ıȷókǒ tí ó rọrùn wà níbẹ̀.

Ẹnıkẹnı tı o ba fẹ lọ latı Eko sı Ibadan, -- - -- -- -- --- ---- --- -- ---, o le lọ latı Eko lọna Ikorodu.

O sı le lọ sı --------.

Ṣugbọn ọna Ikorodu ya -- -- -------- lọ.

Tı o ba fẹ, o le gun bọ̃sı; o le gun taxı; o sı le gun --- -----.

Bọ̃sı rọrun ȷu --- ----- --, taxı sı rọrun ȷu bọ̃sı lọ, ṣugbọn owo taxı pọȷu.

Ọpọlọpọ enıa ngun bọ̃sı, nıtorıpe ----- -- - ----- wa nıbẹ.

Ẹnıkẹnı tı o ba fẹ lọ latı Eko sı Ibadan, tı o sı. jẹ pe oȷu tıtı l'o fẹ gba, o le lọ ---- --- ---- -------.

O sı -- -- -- Abẹokuta.

Ṣugbọn --- -------- ya ȷu tı Abẹokuta lọ.

Tı o ba fẹ, o le gun bọ̃sı; - -- --- ----; o sı le gun ọkọ elero.

Bọ̃sı rọrun ȷu ọkọ elero lọ, ---- -- ----- -- bọ̃sı lọ, ṣugbọn --- ----- pọȷu.

------- ---- ---- ----, nıtorıpe ıȷoko tı o rọrun wa nıbẹ.

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1. **Ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ ba oju titi lọ si Ibadan lati Eko le gba ọna _____ tabi ọna _____.**
2. **Ṣugbọn ọna _____ ya ju ti ọna _____ lọ.**
3. **Yatọ si bọ̃si, kinni enia tun le gun lọ si Ibadan?**
4. **Nitori kinni ọpọlọpọ enia fi ngun bọ̃si?**
5. **_____ rọrun ju bọ̃si lọ ṣugbọn, _____.**

THE HOE - TEXT 1

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ.	A hoe is a tool which is very useful to the farmers.
Laisi ọkọ agbẹ ko le ṣe iṣẹ rẹ dãdã.	Without the hoe, the farmer can not do his work effectively.
Ti a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ.	When we want to make a hoe, we will go to the blacksmith.
Awọn alagbẹdẹ yio rọ irin yi.	The blacksmith will forge the iron blade.
Irin pẹlẹbẹ ni nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.	A flat, thin piece of iron is what they use for the hoe.
Lẹhinnã a o lọ si oko lati ge igi ti o[1] ri bi kọkọrọ fun ẹrukọ.	Then we shall go to the bush to cut a tree which is curved for the haft.
Nigbati a ba ṣe eyi tan, ọkọ de nũ ni.	After we have finished this, a hoe is then produced. ('When we finish this, a hoe arrives is that.')
Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mã lo ọkọ fun ebe kikọ, iṣu gbingbin ati oriṣiriṣi nkan miran.	Farmers like to use the hoe for making heaps, planting yams and many other things.

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[1] /ti a o ri/ heard on the tape, is a 'slip of the tongue.'

Ọkọ́ ȷẹ́ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀ fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Láìsí ọkọ́ àgbẹ̀ kò lè ṣe ıṣẹ́ rẹ̀ dãdã.

Tí a bá fẹ́ rọ ọkọ́, a ó lọ s'ọ́dọ àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ yío rọ ırın yǐ.

Irın pẹlẹbẹ nı nwọ́n ńlo fún ọkọ́.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂ a ó lọ sí oko látı gé ıgı tí ó rí bí kọ́kọ́rọ́ fún ẹ̀rúkọ́.

Nígbàtí a bá ṣe èyí tán, ọkọ́ dé nũ nì.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ́ràn látı mã lo ọkọ́ fún ebè kíkọ, ıṣu gbíngbìn àtı oríṣǐríṣǐ nkan mıràn.

Ọkọ ȷẹ ohun elo tı o wulo pupọ fun ---- ----.

----- --- agbẹ ko le ṣe ıṣẹ rẹ dãdã.

-- - -- -- -- ---, a o lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ.

Awọn alagbẹdẹ --- -- ırın yı.

Irın ------ nı nwọn nlo --- ---.

Lẹhınnã a o lọ -- --- ---- -- --- tı o rı bı kọkọrọ fun ẹrukọ.

------- - -- -- --- ---, ọkọ de nũ nı.

Awọn ---- ----- ---- -- -- --- fun ebe kıkọ, ıṣu gbıngbın atı orıṣırıṣı nkan mıran.

Ọkọ jẹ ---- --- -- - ---- pupọ fun awọn agbẹ.

Laısı ọkọ ---- -- -- -- --- -- dãdã.

Tı a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ ----- ---- ---------.

Awọn -------- yıo rọ ---- --.

---- ------ nı nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

Lẹhınnã a o lọ sı oko latı ge ıgı tı o rı bı ------ --- -----.

Nıgbatı a ba ṣe eyı tan, --- -- -- --.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran latı mã lo ọkọ fun --- ----, --- -------- atı orıṣırıṣı nkan mıran.

1. **Kinni ọkọ jẹ?**
2. **Idi wo ni ọkọ fi wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ?**
3. **Njẹ ẹnikẹni le da ọkọ rọ fun ara rẹ?**
4. **Bi idahun rẹ ba jẹ "bẹ̃kọ", lọdọ tani a gbe le rọ ọkọ?**
5. **Kinni a le lo lati fi ṣe ọkọ?**
6. **Iru igi wo ni a nlo fun ẹrukọ?**
7. **Da'rukọ ilo meji ti awọn agbe nlo ọkọ fun.**

THE HOE - TEXT 2

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ.	A hoe is a tool which is very useful to the farmers.
Ti a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ.	When we want to forge a hoe, we will go to the blacksmith.
Awọn alagbẹdẹ ni yio rọ irin yi, irin ti o ṣe pẹlẹbẹ ni nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.	The blacksmith will forge this iron, iron which is flat and thin is what they use for a hoe.
Lẹhin nã a o lọ si oko lati lọ ge igi.	Then we will go to the bush to cut a tree.
Igi ti o ṣe kọkọrọ l'a nlo fun ẹrukọ.	A tree which is curved is what we use for making the hoe handle.
Nigbati a ba ṣe eyi tan, ọkọ de nũ ni.	After we have finished this process, a hoe is then produced.
Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mã lo ọkọ[1] fun ebe kikọ, iṣu gbigbin, ati oko riro.	Farmers like to use the hoe for making heaps, planting yams, and for removing weeds.

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[1] /lọ ọkọ/ is heard on the tape, probably because the contracted form of /lo ọkọ/ was the speaker's intention, but he suddnley hesitated after uttering /lọ/.

Ọ́kọ́ jẹ́ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀
fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Tí a bá fẹ́ rọ ọkọ́, a ó lọ s'ọ́dọ̀
àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ.

Àwọn alágbẹ̀dẹ nı yío rọ ırın
yǐ, ırın tí ó ṣe pẹlẹbẹ nı
nwọ́n ńlo fún ọkọ́.

Lẹ́hìn nâ a ó lọ sí oko látı lọ
gé ıgı.

Ọkọ jẹ ohun elo __ _ ____ ____
fun awọn agbẹ.

__ _ __ __ __ ___, a o lọ s'ọdọ
awọn alagbẹdẹ.

Awọn alagbẹdẹ nı yıo __ ____
__, ırın tı o ṣe pẹlẹbẹ nı
nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

Lẹhın nã a o lọ __ ___ ____ __
ge ıgı.

Igı tí ó ṣe kọ́kọ́rọ́ l'à ńlo fún
ẹ̀rúkọ́.

Nígbàtí̱ a bá ṣe èyí tán, ọkọ́
dé nũ̀ nì.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ fẹ́ràn látı mã lo ọkọ́
fún ebè kíkọ, ıṣu gbígbìn,
àtı oko ríro.

Igı tı o ṣe ______ l'a nlo fun
_____.

Nıgbatı _ __ __ ___ ___, ọkọ
de nũ nı.

Awọn agbẹ fẹran latı mã lo ọkọ
fun ___ ____, ___ _______,
atı ___ ____.

--- -- ---- --- tı o wulo pupọ fun awọn agbẹ.

Tı a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ, a o lọ s'ọdọ ---- --------.

---- -------- nı yıo rọ ırın yı, ---- -- - -- ------ nı nwọn nlo fun ọkọ.

Lẹhın nã a o lọ sı oko latı lọ -- ---.

--- -- - -- kọkọrọ l'a nlo fun ẹrukọ.

Nıgbatı a ba ṣe eyı tan, --- -- -- nı.

Awọn ---- ---- ---- -- -- ọkọ fun ebe kıkọ, ıṣu gbıgbın, atı oko rıro.

1. Ninu onisowo ati agbẹ, tani ọkọ wulo fun gẹgẹbi ọhun elo?
2. Lọdọ tani ao lọ bi a ba fẹ rọ ọkọ?
3. Ṣe apejuwe ohun ti a fi nṣe ọkọ.
4. Kinni a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
5. Nibo ni a ti nge ohun ti a nlo fun ẹrukọ?
6. Awọn agbẹ fẹran lati mã lo ọkọ fun ____, ____ ati ____.

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 1

Odo ati ọmọ odo jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo, pãpã julọ fun onjẹ titọju.	The mortar and the pestle are tools which are useful, especially in the preparation of food.
Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'o ngbẹ odo.	It is the carvers who make the mortar [and pestle, for the two are subsumed under the one name, viz. odo].
Nigbati nwọn ba lọ ge igi ninu oko, nwon yio gbẹ̃ ninu.	After they go cut a tree from the bush, they will hollow it out inside.
Eyi ni iya odo.	This is the mortar.
Ọmọ odo gun ju iya odo lọ.	The pestle is longer than the mortar.
A nlo odo lati gun iyan.	We use the mortar to pound [peeled and boiled] yams.
A nlo odo lati gun agunmu.	We use the mortar to pound agunmu (i.e. a powder added to a drink to form medicine).
Awọn obinrin l'o fẹran lati mã lo odo ju.	It is women who like to use the mortar most of all.
Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ ni ile.	The mortar is one of the tools which are very useful in the house.

Odó àtı ọmọ odó ȷẹ́ ohun èlò t'ó wúlò, pãpã ȷùlọ fún ońȷẹ títọ́ȷú.

Àwọn gbẹ́nàgbẹ́nà l'ó ńgbẹ́ odó.

Nígbàtí nwọ́n bá lọ gé ıgı nínú oko, nwọ́n yío gbẹ̃́ nínú.

Èyí nı ìyá odó.

Ọmọ odó gùn ȷu ìyá odó lọ.

À ńlo odó látı gún ıyán.

À ńlo odó látı gún àgúnmu.

Àwọn obìnrın l'ó fẹ́ràn látı mã lo odó ȷù.

Odó ȷẹ́ ọ̀kan nínú ohun èlò tí ó wúlò púpọ̀ ní ılé.

Odo atı ọmọ odo ȷẹ ohun elo t'o wulo, pãpã ȷulọ --- ---- ------.

Awọn ---------- l'o ngbẹ odo.

Nıgbatı nwọn ba lọ ge --- ---- ---, nwon yıo gbẹ̃ nınu.

Eyı nı --- ---.

--- --- gun ȷu --- --- lọ.

A nlo odo latı --- ----.

A nlo odo ---- --- ------.

Awọn ------- l'o fẹran latı mã lo odo ȷu.

Odo ȷẹ ọkan nınu ohun elo tı o ---- ---- -- ---.

Odo atı ọmọ odo ȷẹ -------
--- ----, pãpã ȷulọ fun
onȷẹ tıtọȷu.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'o ---- ---.

Nıgbatı nwọn ba lọ ge ıgı nımu
oko, nwon --- --- ----.

--- -- ıya odo.

Ọmọ odo --- -- ıya odo lọ.

A --- --- latı gun ----.

A --- --- latı gun ------.

Awọn obınrın l'o fẹran latı m͠a
-- --- --.

Odo ȷẹ ---- ---- ---- --- tı
o wulo pupọ nı ıle.

1. **Kinni odo ati *ọmọ odo jẹ*?**
2. **Awọn tani o ngbẹ odo?**
3. **Kinni nwọn fi nṣe odo?**
4. **Nibo ni nwọn ti nri ohun ti nwọn fi nṣe odo?**
5. **Ewo ni awọn gbẹnagbẹna gbẹ inu rẹ, ọmọ odo ni tabi iyạ odo?**
6. **Ewo lo gun ju ekeji lọ, ọmọ odo tabi iya odo?**
7. **Kinni a nlo odo fun?**
8. **Ninu ọkunrin ati obinrin tani o fẹran lati m͠a lo odo ju?**

MORTAR AND PESTLE - TEXT 2

Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo pupọ fun itọju onjẹ.	The mortar is one of the tools which are very useful in the preparation of food.
Oriṣi meji ni nwọn, ekinni, iya odo; ekeji, ọmọ odo.	They are of two kinds, first the mortar, and second the pestle.
Ọmọ odo tẽrẹ, o si gun ju iya odo lọ.	The pestle is thin and longer than the mortar.
Iya odo kuru.	The mortar is short.
Awọn gbẹnagbẹna l'o ngbẹ odo.	It is the carvers who carve the mortar.
A nlo odo lati gun agunmu, elubọ ati iyan.	We use the mortar (and the pestle) for pounding agunmu, yam flour and boiled yams.
Awọn obinrin l'o nlo odo pupọ ju.	It is women who use the mortar most of the time.
Nigbati awọn ọkunrin ba lõ, nwọn nlõ lati gun agunmu.	When the men use the mortar, they use it for pounding agunmu (powder added to a drink to form medicine).
Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo fun onjẹ titọju.	The mortar is one of the most useful utensils for the preparation of food. ('The mortar is one among tools which are useful for food preparation.')

Odó jẹ́ ọ̀kan nínú ohun èlò tí
ó wúlò púpọ̀ fún ìtọ́jú ońjẹ.

Oríṣǐ méjì nı nwọ́n, èkǐnní,
ìyá odó; èkejì, ọmọ odó.

Ọmọ odó tẹ̃́rẹ́, ó sì gùn ju ìyá
odó lọ.

Ìyá odó kúrú.

Àwọn gbẹ́nàgbẹ́nà l'ó ńgbẹ́ odó.

À ńlo odó látı gún àgúnmu,
èlùbọ́ àtı ıyán.

Àwọn obìnrın l'ó ńlo odó púpọ̀
jù.

Nígbàtí àwọn ọkùnrın bá lǒ̃,
nwọ́n ńlǒ̃ látı gún àgúnmu.

Odó jẹ́ ọ̀kan nínú ohun èlò tí
ó wúló fún ońjẹ títọ́jú.

Odo jẹ ọkan nınu ---- --- --
- ---- pupọ fun ıtọju onjẹ.

Orıṣı ---- -- ----, ekınnı,
ıya odo; ekejı, ọmọ odo.

--- --- tẹ̃rẹ, o sı ___ __ ıya
odo lọ.

Iya odo ____.

---- ---------- l'o ngbẹ odo.

A nlo odo latı gun ______,
----- atı ____.

---- -------- l'o nlo odo pupọ
ju.

Nıgbatı ---- -------- -- --,
nwọn nlõ latı gun agunmu.

Odo jẹ ọkan nınu ohun elo tı
o wulo fun ---- ------.

Odo ȷẹ ọkan nınu ohun elo tı
o wulo pupọ fun ----- ----.

Orıṣı meȷı nı nwọn, ------,
--- ---; ekeȷı, ọmọ odo.

Ọmọ odo ----, o sı gun -- ---
--- lọ.

--- --- kuru.

Awọn gbẹnagbẹna --- ---- ---.

A --- --- ---- --- agunmu,
elubọ atı ıyan.

Awọn obınrın l'o --- --- ----
--.

Nıgbatı awọn ọkunrın ba lõ,
nwọn --- ---- --- ------.

Odo ȷẹ ọkan ---- ---- --- --
- ---- fun onȷẹ tıtọȷu.

1. Odo jẹ ọkan ninu ohun elo ti o wulo fun kinni?
2. Oriṣi melo ni odo?
3. Da orukọ nwọn.
4. Ewo ni o tẹrẹ ti o si gun ju ekeji lọ?
5. Kinni nkan mẹta ti a nlo odo lati gun?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin nlo odo fun?
7. Iya odo _____.

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 1

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun awọn agbẹ.	The cutlass is a tool for farmers.
Gigun rẹ to ẹsẹ meji ãbọ.	The length of it is two and a half feet.
Ada ki iṣe ohun t'a nda ṣe ni Naijiria.	The cutlass is not an item which we manufacture in Nigeria.
Lat'idalẹ ni nwọn ti nkõ wa.	They bring it from abroad. ('From abroad it-is they take it come.')
A nlo ada fun igbo ṣiṣan, ati igi gige.	We use the cutlass for clearing of bush and for cutting of wood.
Nigbati a ba fẹ lo ada, a o kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ lati bawa tun ẹnu rẹ ṣe.	When we want to use the cutlass we shall first take it to the blacksmith to sharpen it for us. ('...to accompany us repeat its edge do.')
Nigbati ẹnu rẹ ba fẹlẹ dãdã, nigbanã ni ada yi to mu.	When the edge is very thin, then the cutlass is sharp.
Ti o ba nku, a o mũ lọ s'ori okuta lati pọ̃n.	When it gets dull, we shall take it to a stone in order to sharpen it.

Àdá jẹ́ òhun èlò fún àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Gígùn rẹ̀ tó ẹṣẹ̀ méjı̀ ã̀bọ̀.

Àdá kì íṣe ohun t'á·ǹdá ṣe ní
Nàìjíríà.

Lát'ìdálẹ̀ nı nwọ́n tı ńkṍ wá.

À ńlo àda fún ıgbó ṣíṣán, àtı
ıgı gígé.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ́ lo àdá, a ó
kọ̌kọ́ gbẽ́ lọ s'ọ́dọ̀ àwọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ látı báwa tún
ẹnu rẹ̀ ṣe.

Nígbàtí ẹnu rẹ̀ bá fẹ́lẹ́ dã́dã́,
nígbànã̂ nı àdá yǐ tó mú.

Tí ó bá ńkú, a ó mũ̌ lọ s'órí
òkúta látı pọ̃́n.

Ada jẹ ohun elo fun ---- ----.

Gıgun rẹ to --- ---- ---.

Ada kı ıṣe ohun t'a --- -- --
--------.

--------- nı nwọn tı nkõ wa.

A nlo ada fun ---- -----, atı
--- ----.

Nıgbatı a ba fẹ lo ada, a o
kọkọ --- -- ----- ----
-------- latı bawa tun
ẹnu rẹ ṣe.

Nıgbatı ẹnu rẹ ba fẹlẹ dãdã,
nıgbanã nı --- -- -- --.

-- - -- ---, a o mũ lọ s'orı
okuta latı pọ̃n.

--- -- ---- --- --- awọn agbẹ.

Gıgun -- -- --- meȷı ãbọ.

Ada -- --- ---- t'a nda ṣe nı
Naıȷırıa.

Lat'ıdalẹ nı nwọn tı --- --.

A --- --- --- ıgbo ṣıṣan, atı
ıgı gıge.

------- - -- -- -- ---, a o
kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn
alagbẹdẹ latı bawa tun
ẹnu rẹ ṣe.

Nıgbatı --- -- -- ---- ----,
nıgbanã nı ada yı to mu.

Tı o ba nku, - - -- -- -----
----- latı pọ̃n.

1. Awọn tani ada wulo fun?
2. Bawo ni ada ti gun to?
3. Nję a nrọ ada ni Naijiria?
4. Bi bẹ̃kọ, nibo ni nwọn ti nkõ wa?
5. Kinni a nlo ada fun?
6. Awọn wo ni yio ba wa tun ẹnu ada ṣe bi a ba fẹ lõ?
7. Nigbawo ni ada to mu dãdã?
8. Nibo ni a ti npọn ada bi o ba ku lẹnu?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 2

Ada jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo fun awọn agbẹ.	The cutlass is a tool which is useful to the farmers.
Ada ki iṣe ohun ti a nṣe ni ilẹ wa.	The cutlass is not a tool which we make in our country.
Lati idalẹ ni nwọn ti nko ada wa.	They [the Nigerians] bring the cutlass from foreign lands.
Gigun rẹ to ẹṣẹ meji ãbọ.	Its length is two and a half feet.
A nlo ada fun igi gige ati igbo ṣiṣan.	We use the cutlass for cutting wood and for clearing bush.
Nigbati a ba fẹ pọn ada, a o kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ lati ba'ni lu ẹnu rẹ, ki o fẹlẹ.	When we want to sharpen a cutlass, we will first take it to the blacksmith to help us beat its edge, so that it [may] be sharp.
Lẹhinnã a o mũ lọ si ori okuta lati pọ̃n, bi o ba ku lẹnu.	Later on, we will take it to a stone to sharpen it, if it is dull.

Àdá jẹ ohun èlò t'ó wúlò fún
àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Àdá kì íṣe ohun tí à ńṣe ní
ılẹ̀ wa.

Látı ìdálẹ̀ nı nwọ́n tı ńkó àdá
wá.

Gígùn rẹ̀ tó ẹsẹ̀ méjı ã̀bọ̀.

À ńlo àdá fún ıgı gígé àtı
ıgbó ṣıṣán.

Nígbàtı a bá fẹ pọ́n àdá, a ó
kǒkọ́ gbẽ́ lọ s'ọ́dọ̀ àwọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ látı bá'nı lu ẹnu
rẹ̀, kí ó fẹ́lẹ́.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂ a ó mũ̌ lọ sí orí òkúta
látı pọ̃́n, bí ó bá kú lẹ́nu.

Ada jẹ ---- --- --- ---- fun
awọn agbẹ.

Ada kı ıṣe ohun -- - --- --
--- --.

Latı ----- -- ---- -- --- ada
wa.

----- -- to ẹsẹ mejı ãbọ.

A nlo ada fun --- ---- atı
ıgbo ṣıṣan.

Nıgbatı - -- -- --- ---, a o
kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn
alagbẹdẹ latı ba'nı lu ẹnu
rẹ, kı o fẹlẹ.

Lẹhınnã a o mũ lọ sı orı okuta
latı pọ̃n, -- - -- -- ----.

Ada jẹ ohun elo t'o wulo ---
---- ----.

--- -- --- ---- tı a nṣe nı
ılẹ wa.

Latı ıdalẹ nı nwọn tı --- ---
--.

Gıgun rẹ to --- ---- ---.

A nlo ada fun ıgı gıge atı
---- -----.

Nıgbatı a ba fẹ pọn ada, a o
kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ ----
-------- latı ba'nı lu ẹnu
rẹ, -- - ----.

Lẹhınnã a o mũ lọ -- --- -----
---- ---, bı o ba ku lẹnu.

1. Kinni ada jẹ?

2. Ada wulo fun ____ ati ____.

3. Lọdọ tani ao kọkọ mu ada lọ nigbati a ba fẹ pọ̃n?

4. Bawo ni a tiṣe nfẹ ki ẹnu rẹ ki o ri?

5. Nigbawo ni a nmu ada lọ s'ori okuta fun pipọn?

THE CUTLASS - TEXT 3

Ada jẹ ohun elo ti o wulo fun awọn agbẹ.	The cutlass is a tool which is useful to the farmers.
Ada ki iṣe ohun ti a nṣe ni Naijiria.	A cutlass is not a thing which we make in Nigeria.
A nra ada lati idalẹ ni.	[On the contrary,] we buy cutlasses from abroad.
Nigbati a ba fẹ lo ada, a o kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ lati ba wa pọn ẹnu rẹ.	When we want to use a cutlass, we will first take it to the blacksmith in order to sharpen the edge for us.
Lẹhin nã́ a o mũ lọ si ori okuta lati pọ̃n, bi o ba ku lẹnu.	After that we will take it to a rock to sharpen it if it is dull.
Nigbati o ba mu dã́dã́, a nlõ fun igi gige ati igbo ṣiṣan.	When it is very sharp, we use it for cutting wood and clearing bush.
Ada jẹ ohun elo ti awọn agbẹ fẹran pupọ.	The cutlass is a tool which the farmers like very much.

Àdá jẹ́ ohun èlò tí ó wúlò fún
àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Àdá kì íṣe ohun tí à ńṣe ní
Nàìjíríà.

À ńra àdá látı ìdálẹ̀ nı.

Nígbàtí a bá fẹ́ lo àdá, a
ó kọ̌kọ gbẽ́ lọ s'ọ́dọ̀ àwọn
alágbẹ̀dẹ látı bá wa pọ́n
ẹnu rẹ̀.

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ a ó mũ̌ lọ sí orí
òkúta látı pọ̃́n, bí ó bá
kú lẹ́nu.

Nígbàtí ó bá mú dã́dã́, à ńlõ̌ fún
ıgı gígé àtı ıgbó ṣíṣán.

Àdá jẹ́ ohun èlò tí àwọn àgbẹ̀
fẹ́ràn púpọ̀.

Ada jẹ ohun elo __ _ ____ fun
awọn agbẹ.

Ada __ ___ ____ tı a nṣe nı
Naıjırıa.

A ___ ___ ____ ıdalẹ nı.

_______ _ __ __ __ ___, a
o kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn
alagbẹdẹ latı ba wa pọn
ẹnu rẹ.

_____ __ _ __ __ __ ___
_____ latı pọ̃n, bı o ba
ku lẹnu.

Nıgbatı _ __ __ ____, a nlõ fun
ıgı gıge atı ıgbo ṣıṣan.

___ __ ____ ___ tı awọn agbẹ
fẹran pupọ.

--- -- ---- --- tı o wulo fun awọn agbẹ.

Ada kı ıṣe ohun -- - --- -- Naıȷırıa.

A nra ada latı ----- --.

Nıgbatı a ba fẹ lo ada, a o kọkọ gbẽ lọ s'ọdọ awọn alagbẹdẹ ---- -- -- --- --- --.

Lẹhın nã a o mũ lọ sı --- ----- ---- ---, bı o ba ku lẹnu.

Nıgbatı o ba mu dãdã, a nlõ fun --- ---- --- ---- -----.

Ada ȷẹ ohun elo -- ---- ---- ----- pupọ.

1. **Da'rukọ ohun elo kan ti o wulo fun awọn agbẹ.**
2. **Nibo ni awọn ara Naijiria ti nra ada?**
3. **Kinni ao kọkọ ṣe si ada ki a to lõ?**
4. **Lẹhin igbawo ni a to nlo ada fun igi gige ati igbo ṣiṣan?**
5. **Iru ohun elo wo ni ada jẹ?**

GARDEN - TEXT 1

O jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Ỵoruba lati mã́ ni agbala kekeke lẹba ile nwọn.	**It is a custom among the Yoruba people to have small gardens near their houses.**
Ki iṣe pe gbogbo ịle ilẹ Yoruba l'o ni agbala.	**It is not that all houses in Yoruba land have gardens.**
Ṣugbọn awọn ti nwọn ba ni ilẹ to, nwọn mã̀ ni agbala.	**But those (people) who have enough land usually have gardens.**
Ninu agbala nwọnyi, nwọn ngbin nkan gẹgẹbi ẹfọ, ọṣan, agbado, ẹpa ati nkan kekeke ti awọn enia le mã̀ ta lọja.	**In these gardens they plant things such as vegetables, oranges, corn, groundnuts and other small things which people can sell in the market.**
Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi, bã̆le ile yio pe awọn ọmọ kekeke jọ lati rȭ.	**When weeds[1] fill this garden, the senior male of the house will call the children to hoe it.**
Nigbati nwọn ba rõ tan, o le fun nwọn ni nkan b'o ba fẹ.	**When they finish weeding it he may give them something if he wishes.**

---

[1] /oko/ means 'grass' as well 'farm.'

Ó jẹ́ àṣà lẫrin àwọn Ỵorùbá láti
ḿa ní àgbàlá kékèké lẹ́bǎ ilé
nwọn.

Kì íṣe pé gbogbo ilé ilẹ̀ Yorùbá
l'ó ní àgbàlá.

Ṣùgbọ́n àwọn tí nwọ́n bá ní ilẹ̀ tó,
nwọ́n mã ní àgbàlá.

Nínú àgbàlá nwọ̀nyǐ, nwọ́n ńgbin
nkan gẹ́gẹ́bí ẹ̀fọ́, ọṣàn, àgbàdo,
ẹ̀pà àti nkan kékèké tí àwọn
ènìà lè mã tà lọ́jà.

Tí oko bá kún nínú àgbàlá yǐ,
bã́le ilé yío pe àwọn ọmọ
kékèké jọ láti rṍ.

Nígbàtí nwọ́n bá rṍ tán, ó lè
fún nwọn ní nkan b'ó bá fẹ́.

O jẹ --- ----- ---- Yoruba lati
mã ni agbala kekeke lẹba ile
nwọn.

Ki iṣe pe ______ ___ ___ ______
l'o ni agbala.

Ṣugbọn ____ __ ____ __ __ ilẹ to,
nwọn mã ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwọnyi, ---- -----
---- ------ ẹfọ, ọṣan, agbado,
ẹpa ati nkan kekeke ti awọn
enia le mã ta lọja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,
bãle ile yio pe ---- ---
------ -- lati rõ.

Nigbati ---- -- -- ---, o le
fun nwọn ni nkan b'o ba fẹ.

O jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Ỵoruba lati
mã ni ------ ------ ---- ---
----.

Ki iṣe pe gbogbo ile ilẹ Yoruba
--- -- ------.

Ṣugbọn awọn ti nwọn -- -- --- --,
nwọn mã ni agbala.

Ninu agbala nwọnyi, nwọn ngbin
nkan gẹgẹbi ---, ----, ------,
--- ati nkan kekeke ti awọn
enia le mã ta lọja.

Ti oko ba kun ninu agbala yi,
---- --- yio pe awọn ọmọ
kekeke jọ lati rõ.

Nigbati nwọn ba rõ tan, o le
--- ---- -- ---- b'o ba fẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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1. **Da'rukọ ọkan ninu aṣa awọn Yoruba.**
2. **Nję gbogbo ile ti o wa ni ilę Yoruba ľo ni agbala?**
3. **Iru awọn enia wo ni o nni agbala?**
4. **Kinni awọn enia m̃a gbin sinu agbala yi?**
5. **Ọna wo ni nwọn ngba lati tọju agbala yi?**
6. **Kinni b̃ale ile le ṣe nigbati agbala yi bati ni itọju tan?**

GARDEN - TEXT 2

O jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Yoruba, pãpã julọ lati mã ni ọgba nigbati ile nwọn ba tobi.	It is a practice among the Yoruba people to have gardens, especially when their house is big.
Awọn ti nwọn mã ṣe eleyi ni awọn bãle ile.	Those that usually do this are the senior males of the households.
Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, nwọn yio ra igi yĩ ka tabi lati mọ ogiri yĩ ka.	When they want to construct a garden, they will fence it with sticks or build a wall around it.
Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yio ro oko nigbati oko nã ba kun.	The children at home will hoe the garden when the garden is weedy ('full').
Bãle ile yio pe nwọn yio si fun nwọn ni nkan.	The senior male will call them and he will give them something.
Nwọn mã gbin ẹfọ, agbado, ọsan ati nkan miran ti nwọn le ta l'ọja nibẹ.	They usually plant vegetables, corn, oranges and other things that they can sell in the market.
Awọn enia fẹran lati mã ni ọgba kekeke nitoripe i mã mu owo wọle fun nwọn.	People like to have small gardens because it usually brings money for them.

Ó jẹ́ àṣà lã̂rin àwọn Yorùbá, pãpã́ jùlọ láti mã ní ọ̀gbà nígbàtí ilé nwọn bá tóbi.

Àwọn tí nwọ́n mã ṣe eléyǐ ni àwọn bãlé ilé.

Nígbàtí nwọ́n bá fẹ́ ṣe ọgbà, nwọ́n yío ra igi yĩ́ ká tàbí láti mọ ògiri yĩ́ ká.

Àwọn ọmọ kékèké ilé ni yío ro oko nígbàtí oko nã̂ bá kún.

Bãlé ilé yío pè nwọ́n yío sì fún nwọn ní nkan.

Nwọ́n mã gbin ẹ̀fọ́, àgbàdo, ọsàn àti nkan mǐràn tí nwọ́n lè tà l'ọ́jà níbẹ̀.

Awọn ènìà fẹ́ràn láti mã ní ọ̀gbà kékèké nítorípé í mã mú owó wọlé fún nwọn.

O jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Yoruba, pãpã julọ lati mã ni ọgba nigbati --- ---- -- ----.

---- -- ---- -- -- ----- ni awọn bãle ile.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, nwọn yio ra igi yĩ ka tabi ---- -- ----- -- --.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke ile ni yĩo ro --- ------- --- -- -- kun.

Bãle ile yio pe nwọn yio si --- ---- -- ----.

Nwọn mã gbin ---, ------, ---- ati ---- ----- ti nwọn le ta l'ọja nibẹ.

Awọn enia fẹran ---- -- -- ---- kekeke nitoripe i mã mu owo wọle fun nwọn.

O jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Yoruba, pãpã julọ ---- -- -- ---- nigbati ile nwọn ba tobi.

Awọn ti nwọn mã ṣe eleyi ni ---- ---- ---.

Nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ṣe ọgba, ---- --- -- --- -- -- tabi lati mọ ogiri yĩ ka.

Awọn --- ------ --- -- --- ro oko nigbati oko nã ba kun.

---- --- --- -- ---- yio si fun nwọn ni nkan.

Nwọn mã gbin ẹfọ, agbado, ọsan ati nkan miran -- ------ -- l'ọja nibẹ.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mã ni ọgba kekeke nitoripe i mã mu --- ---- --- ----.

1. Ni igbawo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã ni ọgba (agbala) lẹba ile nwọn?
2. Awọn wo ni sabã mã ṣe eleyi lãrin awọn ẹbi?
3. Ọna meji wo ni nwọn le gba ṣe ọgba?
4. Awọn tani yio ro oko nigbati agbala nã ba kun?
5. Kinni bãle ile yio ṣe fun awọn ti nwọn ro ọgba nã?
6. Da'rukọ ohun ọgbin ti o wọpọ ninu ọgba.
7. Nitori kinni awọn enia fi fẹran lati mã ni ọgba kekere lẹba ile wọn?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ Yoruba bẹrẹ lati oṣu kẹrin ọdun titi de oṣu kẹjọ ọdun.	**The rainy season in Yoruba land begins from April [and goes] till August.**
Ṣugbọn ni oṣu keje ọdun, ojo a mã rọ pupọ.	**But in July it usually rains heavily.**
Ni asiko yi awọn enia a mã jẹ onjẹ ti o gbona, gẹgẹbĩ ẹkọ mimu tabi amọla ti o gbona dãdã.	**At this time, the people often eat food which is hot, such as eating of Indian corn meal or yam flour turned with very hot water.**
Lẹhin nã nwọn a tun mã lo agbõrun lati bo ori nwọn.	**Also they usually use an umbrella to cover their heads.**
Nwọn tun fẹran lati mã wọ aṣọ ti o nipọn ati lati mã de fila ti yio bo eti nwọn l'asiko yi.	**They also like to wear thick clothes and to wear caps that will cover their ears at this time.**
Ni igba ojo, ilẹ a mã yọ lọpọlọpọ; nitorinã, ẹni ti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio mura k'o ma ṣubu.	**During the rainy season, the ground is always very slippery; therefore, whoever walks in the rain will be fully prepared so as not to fall.**

Àsìkò òjò ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá bẹ̀rẹ̀ láti oṣù kẹrin ọdún títí dé oṣu kẹjọ ọdún.

Ṣùgbọ́n ni oṣù keje ọdún, òjò a mã rọ̀ púpọ.

Ní àsìkò yǐ àwọn ènìà a mã jẹ óńjẹ tí ó gbóná, gẹgẹbĩ ẹ̀kọ mímu tàbí àmọ̀là tí ó gbóná dãdã.

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ nwọn a tún mã lo agbõ̀rùn láti bo orí nwọn.

Nwọ́n tún fẹ́ràn láti mã wọ aṣọ tí ó nípọn àti láti mã dé fìlà tí yío bo etí nwọn l'ásìkò yǐ.

Ní ìgbà òjò, ilẹ̀ a mã yọ̀ lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀; nítorínã̂, ẹni tí yío bǎ rìn nínú òjò yío mũra k'ó má ṣubú.

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ Yoruba bẹrẹ ---- --- ----- ---- titi de oṣu kẹjọ ọdun.

Ṣugbọn ni oṣu keje ọdun, ojo _ -- -- ----.

Ni asiko yi awọn enia a mã jẹ ----, -- - -----, gẹgẹbĩ ẹkọ mimu tabi amọla ti o gbona dãdã.

Lẹhin nã nwọn a tun mã lo ------- ---- -- --- ----.

Nwọn tun fẹran lati mã wọ aṣọ ti o ----- ati lati mã de fila ti --- -- --- ---- l'asiko yi.

Ni igba ojo, --- - -- -- --------; nitorinã, ẹni ti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio mura k'o ma ṣubu.

Asiko ojo ni ilẹ Yoruba bẹrẹ lati oṣu kẹrin ọdun ---- -- --- ---- ----.

Ṣugbọn ni --- ---- ----, ojo a mã rọ pupọ.

Ni asiko yi awọn enia a mã jẹ onjẹ ti o gbona, ------ --- ---- tabi amọla ti o gbona dãdã.

Lẹhin nã ---- - --- -- -- agbõrun lati bo ori nwọn.

Nwọn tun ----- ---- -- -- --- ti o nipọn ati lati mã de fila ti yio bo eti nwọn l'asiko yi.

Ni igba ojo, ilẹ a mã yọ lọpọlọpọ; nitorinã, ẹni ti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio mura --- -- ----.

1. Ni aṣiko wo ni ojo bẹrẹ ni ilẹ Yoruba?
2. Ninu oṣu wo ni ojo mã rọ pupọ?
3. Da'rukọ iru onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran lati mã jẹ ni igba ojo.
4. Kinni awọn enia fi nbo ori nwọn ni igba ojo?
5. Iru aṣọ wo ni awọn enia fẹran lati mã wọ ni aṣiko ojo?
6. Ṣe apejuwe iru fila ti awọn enia nde ni igba ojo.
7. Nitori kinni ẹniti yio ba rin ninu ojo yio fi mura ki o ma bã ṣubu?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 2

Ninu asiko ojo ni ilẹ iwọ õrun Naijiria, ojo a mã rọ lọpọlọpọ.	During the rainy season in the Western Provinces of Nigeria, it often rains heavily.
Eyi bẹrẹ lati oṣu kẹrin[1] ọdun titi de oṣu kẹjọ.	This begins from April [and goes] till August.
Ninu oṣu keje ọdun ojo a mã rọ pupọ gãn ni.	In July, rain usually falls very heavily.
Awọn enia a mã lo ọmburẹla lati bo ori nwọn.	People often use an umbrella to cover their heads.
Nwọn a si mã jẹ ọnjẹ ti o gbona, gẹgẹbi ẹkọ gbigbona tabi amọla.	They also eat hot foods, such as hot Indian corn meal or yam flour turned with very hot water.
Nwon ntun nwọ aṣọ ti o nipọn.	They also wear thick clothes.
Ilẹ a mã yọ pupọ ni asiko yi.	The ground is always very slippery at this time.
Ãra a si tun mã san bakannã.	There is also thunder.
Ni asiko ojo awọn enia fẹran lati mã gbin nkan oko.	During the rainy season people like to plant crops.

---

[1] /keje/ corrected to /kẹrin/ by the speaker.

Nínú àsìkò òjò ní ilẹ̀ ìwọ̀ õ̀rùn
Nàìjíríà, òjò a mã rọ̀ lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀.

Èyí bẹ̀rẹ̀ láti oṣù kẹrin ọdún
títí dé oṣù kẹjọ.

Nínú oṣù keje ọdún òjò a mã rọ̀
púpọ̀ gãn ni.

Àwọn ènìà a mã lo ọ̀mbùrẹ́là láti
bo orí nwọn.

Nwọn a sì mã jẹ ọ́njẹ tí ó gbóná,
gẹ́gẹ́bí ẹ̀kọ gbígbóná tàbí àmọ̀là.

Nwọ́n ńtún nwọ aṣọ tí ó nípọn.

Ilẹ̀ a mã yọ̀ púpọ̀ ní àsìkò yǐ.

Ã̀rá a sì tún mã sán bákannã̂.

Ní àsìkò òjò àwọn ènìà fẹ́ràn láti
mã gbin nkan oko.

Ninu asiko ___ __ ___ ___ ____
Naijiria, ojo a mã rọ lọpọlọpọ.

___ ____ lati oṣu kẹrin ọdun
titi de oṣu kẹjọ.

Ninu oṣu keje ọdun ___ _ __ __
____ gãn ni.

Awọn enia a mã lo ọmburẹla lati
__ ___ ____.

Nwọn a si mã jẹ ọnje ti o gbona,
gẹgẹbi ___ ________ tabi _____.

Nwọn ntun ___ ___ ti o nipọn.

Ilẹ a mã yọ ____ __ _____ ___

___ _ __ ___ mã san bakannã.

Ni asiko ojo ____ ____ _____ lati
mã gbin nkan oko.

Ninu asiko ojo ni ilẹ iwọ õrun Naijiria, --- - -- -- lọpọlọpọ.

Eyi bẹrẹ ---- --- kẹrin ---- ---- -- --- ----.

---- --- ---- ---- ojo a mã rọ pupọ gãn ni.

Awọn enia a -- -- -------- lati bo ori nwọn.

Nwọn a si mã jẹ ---- -- - -----, gẹgẹbi ẹkọ gbigbona tabi amọla.

Nwọn ntun nwọ --- -- - -----.

--- - -- yọ pupọ ni asiko yi.

Ãra a si tun -- --- bakannã.

Ni asiko ojo awọn enia fẹran lati -- ---- ---- ---.

1. Bawo ni ojo ti nrọ to ni iwọ õrun Naijiria ni aṣiko ojo?
2. Ojo bẹrẹ lati oṣu _____ titi de oṣu _____.
3. Bawo ni ojo tiṣe mã rọ si ninu oṣu keje ọdun?
4. Kinni awọn enia mã lo agbõrun fun ni igba ojo?
5. Da'rukọ onjẹ meji ti awọn enia mã ṣabã jẹ ni aṣiko ojo.
6. Ni igba ojo, awọn enia a mã wọ aṣọ ti o _____.
7. _____ a mã san ni aṣiko ojo.
8. Kinni awọn agbẹ mã ọe ni aṣiko ojo?

RAINY SEASON - TEXT 3

Ojo bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu kẹrin ọdun titi de oṣu kẹjọ.	Rain begins [to fall] about April [and goes] till August.
Ṣugbọn ojo yi a mã rọ lọpọlọpọ ninu oṣu keje ọdun.	But this rain is usually very heavy in July.
Onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran ni igbayi, ohun ni ẹkọ gbigbona ati amọla ti o gbona dãdã.	The foods which people like at this season are hot Indian corn meal and yam flour turned with very hot water.
Awọn enia a mã lo agbõ̇run lati bo ori nwọn.	People often use an umbrella to cover their heads.
Ãra a mã san lọpọlọpọ l'asiko yi.	It often thunders a lot at this time.
Awọn enia a si tun mã wọ aṣọ ti o nipọn ati fila ti o nipọn làti bo eti nwọn.	People also usually wear thick clothes and thick caps to cover their ears.
Ilẹ a mã yọ gãn l'asiko ojo.	The ground is always very slippery during the rainy period.
Awọn enia si fẹran lati mã diramu ki nwọn k'o ma bã ṣubu.	And people like to be prepared so that they may not fall.
Ãra a tun mã san.	It often thunders.

**Òjò bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù kẹrin
ọdún títí dé oṣù kẹjọ.**

**Ṣùgbọ́n òjò yǐ a mã̌ rọ̀ lọ́pọ̀lọ́pọ̀
nínú oṣù keje ọdún.**

**Ońjẹ tí àwọn ènìà fẹ́ràn ní ìgbàyǐ,
ohun ni ẹ̀kọ gbígbóná àti àmọ̀là
tí ó gbóná dãdã̌.**

**Àwọn ènìà a mã lo agbõ̀rùn láti bo
orí nwọn.**

Ã̀rá a mã sán lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀ l'ásìkò yǐ.

**Àwọn ènìà a sì tún mã wọ aṣọ tí ó
nípọn àti fìlà tí ó nípọn láti
bo etí nwọn.**

Ilẹ̀ a mã yọ̀ gãn l'ásìkò òjò.

**Awọn ènìà sì fẹ́ràn láti mã dìramú
kí nwọn k'ó má bã̀ ṣubú.**

Ãrá a tún mã sán.

**Ojo bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu kẹrin
ọdun ---- -- --- ----.**

**------ --- -- a mã́ rọ lọpọlọpọ
ninu oṣu keje ọdun.**

**Onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran ni igbayi,
ohun ni --- --------- ati -----
ti o gbona dãdã̌.**

**Awọn enia a mã -- -------- ---- bo
ori nwọn.**

Ãra a -- ----lọpọlọpọ l'----- --.

**Awọn enia a si tun mã wọ aṣọ ti o
nipọn --- ---- -- - ----- làti
bo eti nwọn.**

--- - -- -- gãn l'asiko ojo.

**\---- ---- -- ----- ---- -- ------
ki nwọn k'o ma bã́ ṣubu.**

--- a tun mã san.

**Ojo bẹrẹ -- ---- -- --- -----
ọdun titi de oṣu kẹjọ.**

**Ṣugbọn ojo yi a mã́ -- --------
ninu oṣu ---- ----.**

**---- -- ---- ---- ----- ni igbayi,
ohun ni ẹkọ gbigbona ati amọla
ti o gbona dãdã.**

**--------- a mã lo agbõrun ---- --
--- ----.**

Ãra a mã --- -------- l'asiko yi.

**Awọn enia a si tun mã -- --- ----
----- ati fila ti o nipọn lati
bo eti nwọn.**

Ilẹ - -- -- --- l'asiko ojo.

**Awọn enia si fẹran lati mã ------
-- ---- --- -- -- ----.**

Ãra a tun -- ---.

1. **Lãrin oṣu kẹrin ọdun si oṣu wo ni ojo bẹrẹ ni Naijiria?**
2. **Ojo a mã rọ lọpọlọpọ ninu oṣu _____ ọdun.**
3. **____ ati ____ ni onjẹ ti awọn enia fẹran ni aṣiko ojo.**
4. **Da'rukọ ọna meji ti awọn enia fi npa ara nwọn mọ lọwọ ojo.**
5. **Yatọ si ilẹ yiyọ kinni tun mã́ ṣẹlẹ nigbati ojo ba nrọ?**

DRY SEASON - TEXT 1

Asiko ẹ̃run bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu kọkanla ọdun titi de oṣu kẹta ọdun titun.	The dry season begins about November [and goes] till March.
Ninu oṣu kejila ọdun ati oṣu kinni ọdun õrun a mã mu lọpọlọpọ.	During December and January, the sun often shines intensely.
L'asiko yi awọn enia a mã jẹ onjẹ ti o tutu.	At this time people usually eat foods which are cold.
Eruku a mã pọ pupọ; nitorinã aisan gẹgẹbĩ ṣanpọna o wọpọ lãrin awọn enia.	It is always very dusty; hence, diseases like smallpox are common among the people.
Nwọn fẹran lati mã lo agbõrun.	They love to use umbrellas.
Awọn agbẹ a mã kore iṣu, ẹpa, agbado ati nkan oko miran.	Farmers usually harvest yams, groundnuts, maize and other farm products.
Igbẹ didẹ o wọpọ ni asiko yi.	Hunting is common at this time.
Ni asiko ẹ̃run nã ni awọn enia mã ṣe igbeyawo.	During the dry season people often perform marriage ceremonies.

Àsìkò ẹ̃rùn bẹ̀rẹ̀ ní nkan bí oṣù kọkànlá ọdún títí dé oṣù kẹta ọdún titun.

Nínú oṣù kejìlá ọdún àti oṣù kǐnní ọdún ò̃rùn a mã mú lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀.

L'ásìkò yǐ àwọn ènìà a mã jẹ ónjẹ tí ó tutù.

Eruku a mã pọ̀ púpọ̀; nítorínã̂ àìsàn gẹ́gẹ́bĩ ṣànpọ̀ná ó wọ́pọ̀ lã̂rin àwọn ènìà.

Nwọ́n fẹ́ràn láti mã lo agbõ̀rùn.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ a mã kóre iṣu, ẹ̀pà, àgbàdo àti nkan oko mǐràn.

Ìgbẹ́ dídẹ ó wọ́pọ̀ ní àsìkò yǐ.

Ní àsìkò ẹ̃̀rùn nã̂ ni àwọn ènìà mã ṣe ìgbeyàwó.

Asiko ẹ̃run bẹrẹ ni nkan bi oṣu kọkanla ọdun titi de --- ---- ---- -----.

Ninu oṣu kejila ọdun ati oṣu kinni ọdun ---- - -- -- lọpọlọpọ.

L'asiko yi awọn enia - -- -- ---- ti o tutu.

----- - -- -- ----; nitorinã aisan gẹgẹbĩ ṣanpọna o wọpọ lãrin awọn enia.

Nwọn ----- ---- mã lo agbõrun.

Awọn agbẹ a mã kore ---, ---, ------ ati nkan oko miran.

Igbẹ didẹ o ---- -- ----- yi.

Ni ----- ---- -- -- awọn enia mã ṣe igbeyawo.

Asiko ẹ̃run ---- -- ---- -- --- ------- ọdun titi de oṣu kẹta ọdun titun.

Ninu oṣu ------ ---- ati --- ----- ---- õrun a mã mu lọpọlọpọ.

L'asiko yi awọn enia a mã jẹ ---- -- - ----.

Eruku a mã pọ pupọ; nitorinã ----- ------ ------- o wọpọ lãrin awọn enia.

Nwọn fẹran lati -- -- -------.

Awọn agbẹ - -- ---- ---, ẹpa, agbado ati nkan oko miran.

---- ---- o wọpọ ni asiko yi.

Ni asiko ẹ̃run nã ni awọn enia mã -- --------.

1. Ni igbawo ni aṣiko ẹ̃run bẹrẹ ni Naijiria?
2. Aṣiko ẹ̃run yi a ti mã pẹ to?
3. Ninu awọn oṣu wo ni õrun mã mu lọpọlọpọ?
4. Iru onjẹ wo ni awọn enia mã jẹ ni asiko ẹ̃run?
5. Iru aisan wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹ̃run?
6. Kinni awọn enia fẹran lati mã lo ni asiko yi?
7. Iru iṣẹ wo ni awọn agbẹ mã ṣe ni aṣiko ẹ̃run?
8. Yatọ si igbẹ didẹ kinni ohun ayọ ti awọn enia tun fẹran lati mã ṣe ni asiko ẹ̃run?

DRY SEASON - TEXT 2

Oṣu kọkanla ọdun ati ẹkẹta ọdun titun ni asiko ẹ̃run wọpọ.	November and March are the usual periods for the dry season.
Ṣugbọn õrun a mã mu pupọ ninu oṣu kejila ati oṣu kinni ọdun titun.	But the heat of the sun is often intense in December and January.
Awọn enia fẹran lati mã jẹ onjẹ tutu, gẹgẹbĩ ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi tutu.	People like to eat cold foods, such as cold Indian corn meal, palm wine and cold water.
Aisan ti o pọ l'asiko igbayi ni a npe ni ṣanpọnna, nitoripe eruku pọ.	A disease which is very common at this time is what we call smallpox, because there is much dust.
Awọn enia a mã lo agbõrun lati bo ori nwọn.	People often use an umbrella to cover their heads.
Awọn agbẹ, nwọn a mã kore nkan oko nwọn, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, iṣu, agbado.	The farmers usually harvest their crops, such as groundnuts, yams and maize.
Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mã lọ dẹ igbẹ lati le bã pa ẹran.	The farmers also love to go hunting in order to kill animals.
Igbeyawo ati ohun ayọ o pọ ni asiko yi.	Marriage and other occasions for merriment are common at this time.

Oṣù kọkànlá ọdún àti ẹ̀kẹta ọdún titun ni àsìkò ẹ̃̀rùn wọ́pọ̀.

Ṣùgbọ́n õ̀rùn a mã mú púpọ̀ nínú oṣù kejìlá àti oṣù kǐnní ọdún titun.

Àwọn ènìà fẹ́ràn láti mã jẹ ońjẹ tútù, gẹ́gẹ́bĩ ẹ̀kọ, ẹmu àti omi tútù.

Àìsàn ti ó pọ̀ l'ásìkò ìgbàyí ni à ńpè ní ṣànpọ̀nná, nítorípé eruku pọ̀.

Àwọn ènìà a mã lo agbõ̀rùn láti bo orí nwọn.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀, nwọn a mã kóre nkan oko nwọn, gẹ́gẹ́bí ẹ̀pà, iṣu, àgbàdo.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ tún fẹ́ràn láti mã lọ dẹ ìgbẹ́ láti lè bã pa ẹran.

Ìgbeyàwó àti ohun ayọ̀ ó pọ̀ ní àsìkò yí.

Oṣu ------- ---- --- ----- ---- ----- ni asiko ẹ̃rùn wọpọ.

Ṣugbọn õrun a mã mu pupọ ---- --- ------ ati --- ----- ọdun titun.

Awọn enia fẹran lati mã jẹ onjẹ tutu, gẹgẹbĩ ---, --- ati --- ----.

Aisan ti o pọ l'asiko igbayi ni a npe -- --------, nitoripe eruku pọ.

Awọn enia a mã lo agbõrun ---- -- --- ----.

Awọn agbẹ, nwọn a mã kore nkan oko nwọn, gẹgẹbi ---, ---, ------.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati mã lọ dẹ igbẹ ---- -- -- -- ----.

-------- ati ohun ayọ o pọ ni ----- --.

Oṣu kọkanla ọdun ati ẹkẹta ọdun titun -- ----- ---- wọpọ.

Ṣugbọn ---- - -- -- ---- ninu oṣu kejila ati oṣu kinni ọdun titun.

Awọn enia fẹran ----_--_-- ---- ----, gẹgẹbĩ ẹkọ, ẹmu ati omi tutu.

Aisan -- -- -- -------------- ni a npe ni ṣanpọnna, nitoripe eruku pọ.

---- ---- - -- -- ------- lati bo ori nwọn.

Awọn agbẹ, ---- - -- ---- ---- --- ----, gẹgẹbi ẹpa, iṣu, agbado.

Awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati m̃a -- -- ---- lati le bã pa ẹran.

Igbeyawo ati ---- --- o pọ ni asiko yi.

1. Asiko ẽrun bẹrẹ ni Naijiria lati _____ titi de _____.
2. Õrun a m̃a mu pupọ ninu oṣu _____ ati oṣu _____.
3. Dà'rukọ nkan mẹta ti awọn enia fẹran lati m̃a jẹ ni asiko ẽrun.
4. Nitori kinni aisan ṣanponna fi wọpọ ni asiko yi?
5. Kinni awọn agbẹ fẹran lati m̃a kore ninu oko wọn ni igba ẹ̃run?
6. Kinni awọn agbẹ tun fẹran lati m̃a ṣe ni asiko yi?
7. Ohun ayọ wo ni o wọpọ ni asiko ẹ̃run?

BUYING FOOD IN ỌYỌ - TEXT 1

Ti a ba fẹ ra nkan onjẹ ni Ọyọ, a o lọ si ọja Akẹsan.	If we want to buy groceries in Oyo, we shall go to Akesan market.
Ni ọja yi a nta orisiriṣi nkan, gẹgẹbi ọgẹdẹ, agbọn,elubọ, iṣu, agbado ati awọn nkan miran.	At this market we sell different kinds of things, like bananas, coconuts, yam flour, yams, corn and many other things.
Nibibayi, a le yọ'wo ohun ti a fẹ ra.	Here, we can bargain for whatever we want to buy.
Ẹni t'o nta ọja yio fẹ ki a san owo pupọ, ṣugbọn ẹni ti o nra ọja a fẹ lati san owo t'o kere.	The one who is selling will want us to pay much money, but the one who is buying will want to pay a small amount of money.
Ti ao ba fẹ ra nkan ni ọja yi, a le lọ si ọja s̃ọbu miran.	If we do not want to buy something in this market, we can go to the big shops.
Nibibayi, nwọn ti kọ iye ti a o san s'ara ọja nwọn.	Here, they have written the amount which we will pay on their merchandise.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra nkan ońjẹ ní Ọ̀yọ́, a ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹ̀sán.

Ní ọjà yǐ à ńta oríṣǐríṣǐ nkan, gẹ́gẹ́bí ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀, àgbọn, èlùbọ́, ıṣu, àgbàdo àtı àwọn nkan mǐràn.

Níbíbàyí, a lè yọ'wó ohun tí a fẹ́ rà.

Ẹnı t'ó ńta ọjà yío fẹ̌ kí a san owó púpọ̀, ṣùgbọ́n ẹnı tí ó ńra ọjà á fẹ́ látı san owó t'ó kéré.

Tí aò bá fẹ́ ra nkan ní ọjà yǐ, a lè lọ sí ọjà ŝọbù mǐràn.

Níbíbàyí, nwọ́n tı kọ ıye tí a ó san s'árá ọjà nwọn.

Tı a ba fẹ ra nkan onjẹ nı Ọyọ, a o lọ -- --- ------.

Nı ọja yı a nta orıṣırıṣı nkan, gẹgẹbı -----, -----,-----, ıṣu, agbado atı awọn nkan mıran.

Nıbıbayı, a le ----- ---- tı a fẹ ra.

Ẹnı t'o nta ọja yıo fẹ -- - --- --- ----, ṣugbọn ẹnı tı o nra ọja a fẹ latı --- --- --- ----.

Tı ao ba fẹ ra nkan nı ọja yı, a le lọ -- --- ---- -----.

Nıbıbayı, ---- -- -- --- -- - - --- s'ara ọja nwọn.

Tı a ba fẹ ra ---- ---- -- ---, a o lọ sı ọja Akẹsan.

Nı ọja yı a --- --------- ----, gẹgẹbı ọgẹdẹ, agbọn, elubọ, ıṣu, agbado atı awọn nkan mıran.

Nıbıbayı, a le yọ'wo ---- -- - -- --.

--- --- --- --- yıo fẹ kı a san owo pupọ, ṣugbọn --- -- - --- ọja a fẹ latı san owo t'o kere.

Tı ao ba fẹ -- ---- -- --- --, a le lọ sı ọja śọbu mıran.

Nıbıbayı, nwọn tı kọ ıye tı a o san ----- --- ----.

1. Ọja wo ni ao lọ ti a ba fẹ ra nkan onjẹ ni Ọyọ?
2. Da'rukọ orişirişi nkan ti a nta ni ọja nã.
3. Njẹ a le yọ'wo nkan ni ọja nã?
4. Bawo ni ẹniti nta ọja yio şe fẹ ki ẹniti nra ọja san owo si?
5. Ti a ko ba fẹ ra nkan ni ọja yi nibo ni a tun le lọ?
6. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa lãrin ọja yi ati ti akọkọ?

BUYING FOOD IN ỌYỌ - TEXT 2

Ti a ba fẹ ra onjẹ ni Ọyọ, a o lọ si ọja Akẹṣan.	If we want to buy food in Oyo, we shall go to Akesan market.
Ni ọja yi orișiriși onjẹ ni o wa nibẹ; nwọn nta nkan bi agbado, iṣu, ọgẹdẹ, agbọn at'orișiriși nkan miran.	In this market there are different kinds of foods; they sell things like corn, yams, bananas, coconuts and many other types of things.
Awọn t'o nta'ja yio ti le nkan nwọnyi silẹ; nwọn o si sọ iye ti a o san fun nwọn.	The sellers will have arranged, in little heaps, their merchandise, and will have said how much we will pay for them.
Bi a ko ba fẹ ra kinni yi ni ọja kekeke, a o lọ si sọ̃bu t'o tobi.	If we do not want to buy this product in the local market, we shall go to big shops (supermarkets).
Ninu awọn sọ̃bu nwọnyi, nwọn ti kọ iye owo ti a o san sara ọja kọ̃kan.	In these shops they have written how much we are to pay on each of the articles.
Awọn ọja ti nwọn nta nibẹ ko fi bẹ̃ wọn pupọ.	The goods which they sell there are not very costly.

Tí a bá fẹ́ ra ońjẹ ní Ọ̀yọ́, a ó lọ sí ọjà Àkẹ̀sán.

Ní ọjà yǐ oríṣiríṣǐ ońjẹ nı ó wà níbẹ̀; nwọ́n ńta nkan bí àgbàdo, ıṣu, ọ̀gẹ̀dẹ̀, àgbọn àt'oríṣiríṣǐ nkan mǐràn.

Àwọn t'ó ńta'jà yío tı lé nkan nwọ̀nyí sílẹ̀; nwọn ó sì sọ ıye tí a ó san fún nwọn.

Bí a kò bá fẹ́ ra kınní yǐ ní ọjà kékèké, a ó lọ sí sộbu t'ó tóbı.

Nínú àwọn sộbù nwọ̀nyí, nwọ́n tı kọ ıye owó tí a ó san sárá ọjà kọ̃kan.

Àwọn ọjà tí nwọ́n ńta níbẹ̀ kò fı bẹ̃ wọ́n púpọ̀.

Tı a ba fẹ ra ---- -- ---, a o lọ sı ọja Akẹṣan.

Nı ọja yı orıṣırıṣı onjẹ nı o wa nıbẹ; nwọn nta nkan bı ------, ıṣu, -----, ---- at'orıṣırıṣı nkan mıran.

Awọn t'o nta'ja yıo -- -- ---- ------ ----; nwọn o sı sọ ıye tı a o san fun nwọn.

Bı a ko ba fẹ ra kınnı yı -- --- ------, a o lọ sı sọ̃bu t'o tobı.

Nınu awọn ---- ------, nwọn tı kọ ıye owo tı a o san sara ọja kọ̃kan.

Awọn ọja tı nwọn nta nıbẹ ko -- -- --- ----.

Tı _ -- -- -- ---- nı Ọyọ, a o lọ sı ọja Akẹṣan.

Nı --- -- --------- ---- -- -- nıbẹ; nwọn nta nkan bı agbado, ıṣu, ọgẹdẹ, agbọn at'orıṣırıṣı nkan mıran.

Awọn t'o nta'ja yıo tı le nkan nwọnyı sılẹ; nwọn o sı sọ --- -- - - --- --- ----.

-- -- -- -- -- -- ----- -- nı ọja kekeke, a o lọ sı sọ̃bu t'o tobı.

Nınu awọn sọ̃bu nwọnyı, ---- -- -- --- --- tı a o san sara ọja kọ̃kan.

Awọn ọja -- ---- --- ---- ko fı bẹ̃ wọn pupọ.

1. Nibo ni ọja Akẹsan wa?
2. Kinni awọn ohun ti a le ri ra ni ọja Akẹsan?
3. Bawo ni awọn ti nta ọja yio tiṣe tọju ọja nwọn silẹ fun tita?
4. Lẹhin ọja kekeke nibo ni a tun gbe le ra nkan onjẹ?
5. Kinni nwọn kọ sara ọja kọ̃kan ni ile itaja yi?
6. Bawo ni awọn ọja ti nwọn nta nibẹ ṣe gbe owo lori si?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 1

Onȷẹ tı awọn Yoruba fẹran pupọ wa latı ara ıṣu aṭı gbaguda.	The foods whıch the Yoruba people lıke very much come from yam and cassava.
Lara ıṣu a nnı elubọ; lara gbaguda a nnı gãrı.	From yam, we have yam flour; from cassava, we have 'garı' (cassava meal).
Awọn Yoruba fẹran latı mã ȷẹ ıyan, eyıtı a nṣe lara ıṣu.	The Yoruba people lıke to eat pounded boıled yam, whıch ıs made from yams.
Iyan atı ọka amọla nı onȷẹ tı awọn Yoruba tı fẹran tẹlẹtẹlẹ rı; ṣugbọn nı ıgbayı ọpọlọpọ awọn Yoruba nı nȷẹ ẹba tı a nṣe lara gbaguda.	Pounded boıled yam and amola (made from yam flour) were once the staple foods of the Yoruba people; but now many Yoruba people eat eba, whıch ıs made from cassava. (Prepared by pourıng garı ınto boılıng water.)
Gbaguda ȷẹ ohun tı o ṣe patakı pupọ fun awọn Yoruba.	Cassava ıs a very ımportant food crop to the Yoruba people.

Ońȷẹ tí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn púpọ̀ wá látı ara ıṣu àṭı gbágǔdá.

Lára ıṣu à ńní èlùbọ́; lára gbágǔdá a ńní gã̀rí.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn látı mã ȷẹ ıyán, èyítí à ńṣe lára ıṣu.

Iyán àtı ọkà àmọ̀là nı ońȷẹ tí àwọn Yorùbá tı fẹ́ràn tẹ́lẹ̀tẹlẹ̀ rí; ṣùgbọ́n ní ìgbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn Yorùbá nı ńȷẹ ẹ̀bà tí à ńṣe lára gbágǔdá.

Gbágǔdá ȷẹ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ fún àwọn Yorùbá.

Onȷẹ tı awọn Yoruba fẹran pupọ -- ---- --- --- --- -------.	---- -- ---- ------ ----- pupọ wa latı ara ışu atı gbaguda.
Lara ışu a --- -----; lara gbaguda a --- ----.	Lara --- - --- elubọ; lara ------- - --- gãrı.
Awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- -- ȷẹ ıyan, ----- - --- ---- ışu.	Awọn Yoruba fẹran latı -- -- ----, eyıtı a nṣe lara ---.
---- atı --- ----- nı onȷẹ tı awọn Yoruba tı fẹran tẹlẹtẹlẹ rı; ṣugbọn nı ıgbayı ọpọlọpọ awọn Yoruba nı nȷẹ --- -- - --- lara -------.	Iyan atı ọka amọla nı onȷẹ tı awọn Yoruba -- ----- -------- --; ṣugbọn nı ıgbayı ------- ----.----- -- --- ---- tı a nṣe lara gbaguda.
Gbaguda ȷẹ ohun tı o ṣe patakı pupọ --- ---- ------.	------- ȷẹ ohun tı o -- ------ ---- fun awọn Yoruba.

1. Lara kinni onjẹ ti awọn Yoruba fẹran pupọ ti wa?
2. Kinni a nni lati ara iṣu?
3. Kinni a nni lati ara gbaguda?
4. Tẹlẹtẹlẹ ri, awọn onjẹ wo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹ?
5. Kinni onjẹ ti ọpọlọpọ awọn Yoruba njẹ ni igbayi?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 2

Onjẹ t'o ṣe pataki pupọ fun awọn Yoruba wa lara gbaguda ati iṣu.	The most important foods for the Yoruba people are derived from cassava and yam.
Lara gbaguda, a nṣe gari.	From cassava, we make 'gari' (cassava meal).
Lara iṣu a nni iyan ati ọka elubọ.	From yam, we have pounded boiled yam and thick porridge made of yam flour.
Awọn Yoruba fẹran iyan pupọ tẹlẹtẹlẹ ri; ṣugbọn ni igbayi ọpọlọpọ l'o njẹ ẹba.	The Yoruba people liked pounded boiled yam very much at one time; but now many of them eat eba.
Ẹba jẹ ohun ti o dara.	Eba is good food.
Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mā jẹ iyan ati ọka elubọ.	The Yoruba people are fond of pounded boiled yam and thick porridge made of yam flour.

Óńjẹ t'ó ṣe pàtàkì púpọ̀ fún àwọn Yorùbá wá lára gbágǔdá àti iṣu.

Lára gbágǔdá, à ńṣe gā̀rí.

Lára iṣu à ńní iyán àti ọkà èlùbọ́.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn iyán púpọ̀ tẹ́lẹ̀tẹ́lẹ̀ rí; ṣùgbọ́n ní ìgbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ l'ó ńjẹ ẹ̀bà.

Ẹba jẹ ohun tí ó dára.

Àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mā jẹ iyán àti ọkà èlùbọ́.

---- --- -- ------ pupọ fun awọn Yoruba wa lara gbaguda atı ıṣu.	Onjẹ t'o ṣe ------ ---- --- ----- ------ wa lara gbaguda atı ıṣu.
Lara gbaguda, a --- ----.	Lara -------, a nṣe garı.
---- --- a nnı ıyan atı ọka elubọ.	Lara ıṣu a nnı ---- atı --- -----.
Awọn ------- ----- ıyan pupọ tẹlẹtẹlẹ rı; ṣugbọn nı ıgbayı ọpọlọpọ l'o --- ---.	Awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- ---- -------- --; ṣugbọn nı ıgbayı ọpọlọpọ l'o njẹ ẹba.
--- -- ---- tı o dara.	Ẹba jẹ ohun -- - ----.
Awọn Yoruba fẹran latı mã jẹ ıyan --- --- -----.	Awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- -- -- ---- atı ọka elubọ.

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "A nṣe gari lati ara ____."
2. "Lara iṣu a nni ____ ati ____."
3. Nje ẹba jẹ onjẹ ti o dara?
4. "Awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹ ____ ati ____."
5. Ninu ọka elubọ ati gari, onjẹ wo ni Yoruba fẹran pupọ ju?

FOOD PREFERENCES - TEXT 3

Onjẹ t'o ṣe pataki lărin awọn Yoruba ni iyan ati ẹba.	Important foods among the Yoruba people are pounded boiled yam and eba.
A nni iyan lara iṣu.	Pounded boiled yam is derived from yam. ('We have pounded boiled yam from yam.')
A si tun nni ọka amọla lara iṣu.	A thick porridge is also derived from yam. ('We also have a thick porridge from yam.')
Ninu gbaguda a nni gari.	From cassava, we have 'gari,' or farina-like cereal.
Tẹlẹtẹlẹ ri awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mă jẹ iyan ati ọka amọla, ṣugbọn nigbayi ọpọlọpọ l'onjẹ ẹba.	Originally the Yoruba people preferred to eat pounded boiled yam and thick porridge' made of yam flour, but these days many [people] eat eba.
Ẹba nwa lara gbaguda.	Eba is derived from cassava.
Ẹba jẹ onjẹ ti o dara, ṣugbọn iyan ati ọka amọla dara ju ẹba lọ.	Eba is a good food, but pounded boiled yam and the thick porridge made from yam flour are better than eba.

Ońȷẹ t'ó ṣe pàtàkì lârın àwọn Yorùbá nı ıyán àtı ẹ̀bà.

À ńní ıyán lára ıṣu.

A sì tún ńní ọkà àmọ̀là lára ıṣu.

Nínú gbágǔdá à ńní gãrí.

Tẹ́lẹ̀tẹ́lẹ̀ rí àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn látı mã ȷẹ ıyán àtı ọkà àmọ̀là, ṣùgbọ́n nígbàyí ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ l'óńȷẹ ẹ̀bà.

Ẹ̀bà ńwá lára gbágǔdá.

Ẹ̀bà ȷẹ́ óńȷẹ tí ó dára, ṣùgbọ́n ıyán àtı ọkà àmọ̀là dára ȷu ẹ̀bà lọ.

Onȷẹ t'o ṣe patakı lãrın ---- ------ -- ---- atı ---.

A nnı ıyan ---- ---.

A sı tun nnı --- ----- lara ---.

---- ------- a nnı garı.

Tẹlẹtẹlẹ rı awọn Yoruba fẹran latı mã ȷẹ ıyan atı ọka amọla, ------ ------- ------- l'onȷẹ ---.

--- --- lara gbaguda.

Ẹba -- ---- -- - ----, ṣugbọn ıyan atı ọka amọla dara ȷu ẹba lọ.

Onȷẹ t'o ṣe patakı ----- ---- ------ nı ıyan atı ẹba.

A nnı ---- ---- ıṣu.

A sı tun nnı --- ----- lara ıṣu.

Nınu gbaguda - --- ----.

Tẹlẹtẹlẹ rı awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- -- -- ---- --- --- -----, ṣugbọn nıgbayı ọpọlọpọ l'onȷẹ ẹba.

Ẹba nwa lara -------.

Ẹba ȷẹ onȷẹ tı o dara, ṣugbọn ---- atı --- ----- dara ȷu ẹba lọ.

1. **Da orukọ onjẹ mẹta ti o ṣe pataki lãrin awọn Yoruba.**
2. **Bi ẹba tiṣe jẹ si gbaguda bẹ̃ gẹgẹ ni iyan jẹ si ____.**
3. **Lara kinni ọka amọla ti nwa?**
4. **Onjẹ meji wo ni o dara ju lãrin: iyan, ẹba, ati ọka amọla?**
5. **Njẹ awọn Yoruba fẹran ẹba tẹlẹtẹlẹ ri?**

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 1

Igba mẹta ni awọn Yoruba mã jẹun lojumọ.	The Yorubas eat three times a day.
L'ãrọ nwọn a mã mu ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara.	In the mornings they usually eat hot Indian corn meal with a deep fat fried bean cake called 'akara.'
Ni ọsan nwọn njẹ ọka amọla, iyan tabi ẹba.	At noon they usually eat turned yam flour, pounded yam or eba (prepared by pouring gari into boiling water).
Eyi ni nwọn njẹ pẹlu ọbẹ ẹgusi, ila ati ẹja ti o dara.	These they eat with melon soup, okra soup and good fish.
T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, nwọn njẹ ẹkọ tutu.	Towards evening they usually eat cold Indian corn meal.
Baba ni yio kọkọ jẹ tiẹ, lẹhin nã iya yio jẹ.	The father will first eat his own, then the mother will eat.
O le joko pẹlu awọn ọmọ ki nwọn o jọ jẹ̃.	She can sit and eat together with the children, that they [may] eat together.
Ori ẹni ni nwọn ti mã jẹ onjẹ nwọnyi.	They usually eat the food while sitting on a mat.

Awọn enia wa ki ilo agunjẹ tabi ṣibi.	**Our people do not use either forks or spoons.**
Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹun, ṣugbọn nwọn o ri pe ọwọ yi, o mọ daradara.	**They use their hands for eating, but they will see that their hands are very clean ('that this hand, it is very clean').**

Ìgbà mẹ́ta ni àwọn Yorùbá mã̀ jẹun lójúmọ́.

L'ã́̌rọ̀ nwọn a mã̆ mu ẹ̀kọ gbígbóná pẹ̀lú àkàrà.

Ní ọ̀sán nwọ́n ńjẹ ọkà àmọ̀là, iyán tàbí ẹ̀bà.

Èyí ni nwọ́n ńjẹ pẹ̀lú ọbẹ̀ ẹ̀gúsí, ilá àti ẹja tí ó dára.

T'ó bá dí ọwọ́ alẹ́, nwọ́n ńjẹ ẹ̀kọ tútù.

Bàbá ni yío kǒkọ́ jẹ tiẹ̀, lẹ́hìn nã̂ ìyá yío jẹ.

Ó lè jókǒ pẹ̀lú àwọn ọmọ kí nwọn ó jọ jẹ̃́.

Orí ẹní ni nwọ́n tí mã jẹ ọ́njẹ nwọ̀nyí.

Àwọn ènìà wa kì ílo àgúnjẹ tàbí ṣíbí.

Ọwọ́ ni nwọ́n fi ńjẹun, ṣùgbọ́n nwọn ó rǐ pé ọwọ́ yǐ, ó mọ́ dáradára.

Igba ---- -- ---- ------ mã jẹun lojumọ.	**Igba mẹta ni awọn Yoruba mã ---- ------.**
----- ---- - -- -- ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara.	**L'ãrọ nwọn a -- -- --- -------- ---- -----.**
Ni ọsan nwọn --- --- -----, iyan tabi ẹba.	**-- ---- ---- njẹ ọka amọla, iyan tabi ẹba.**
Eyi ni ---- --- ---- ọbẹ ẹgusi, ila ati ẹja ti o dara.	**Eyi ni nwọn njẹ pẹlu ọbẹ -----, --- ati --- ti o dara.**
T'o -- -- --- ---, nwọn njẹ ẹkọ tutu.	**T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, ---- --- --- ----.**
---- -- --- ---- -- ---, lẹhin nã iya yio jẹ.	**Baba ni yio kọkọ jẹ tiẹ, ----- -- --- --- --.**
O le joko pẹlu awọn ọmọ -- ---- - -- --.	**O le ---- ---- ---- --- ki nwọn o jọ jẹ̃.**
Ori ẹni -- ---- -- -- -- onjẹ nwọnyi.	**--- --- ni nwọn ti mã jẹ ---- ------.**
Awọn ---- -- -- --- agunjẹ tabi ṣibi.	**Awọn enia wa ki ilo ------ tabi ----.**
Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹun, ------ ---- - -- -- -- ---, o mọ daradara.	**Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹun, ṣugbọn nwọn o ri pe ọwọ yi, - -- --------.**

1. Awọn Yoruba a sabã mã jẹun ni igba melo lojumọ?
2. Ni igbawo ni nwọn mã mu ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara?
3. Ọka amọla tabi iyan jẹ onjẹ ti awọn Yoruba fẹran ni
asiko wo lõjọ?
4. Da'rukọ ọbẹ meji ti o dara fun iyan ati ọka amọla.
5. Ni asiko wo lojumọ ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹ ẹkọ tutu?
6. Tani yio kọkọ jẹun ninu iya ati baba?
7. Nibo ni awọn Yoruba ti njoko jẹun?
8. Kinni awọn baba nla ati iya nla wa fi njẹun?
9. Iru itọju wo ni nwọn nfun ohun ti nwọn fi njẹun yi?

TRADITIONAL YORUBA MEALS - TEXT 2

Ẹ̃mẹta ni awọn Yoruba ma jẹun lojumọ.	**The Yorubas usually eat three times a day.**
Lãrọ nwọn a mā mu ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara.	**In the mornings they usually eat hot Indian corn meal with akara (deep fat fried bean cake).**
Ni ọsan, nwọn le jẹ ọka amọla, iyan tabi ẹba.	**At noon, they can eat turned yam flour, pounded yam or eba.**
Eyi ni nwọn njẹ pẹlu ọbẹ t'o dara gẹgẹbĩ ẹgusi, iṣapa, ila tabi gbẹgiri.	**These they eat with palatable soups such as melon soup, ishakpa soup (a common pot-herb), okra soup or bean soup.**
T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, nwọn yio jẹ ẹkọ tutu.	**Towards evening, they will eat cold Indian corn meal.**
Ti nwọn ba fẹ jẹ onjẹ yi, iya yio kọkọ tọju ti baba fũn, lẹhin nã on ati awọn ọmọ yio jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.	**If they are about to eat this food, the mother will first of all serve the father, then she and the children will sit together to eat their own food.**
Ori ẹni ni nwọn o ti jẹ onjẹ yi.	**They will eat this food on a mat.**
Nwọn ko ni lo agunjẹ tabi ṣibi.	**They will not use forks or spoons.**
Ọwọ ni nwọn fi njẹ̃.	**They will eat it with their hands.**

Ẹ̃̀mẹta ni àwọn Yorùbá mã jẹun lójúmọ́.

Lã́rọ̀ nwọn a mã mu ẹ̀kọ gbígbóná pẹ̀lú àkàrà.

Ní ọ̀sán, nwọ́n lè jẹ ọkà àmọ̀là, iyán tàbí ẹ̀bà.

Èyí ni nwọ́n ńjẹ pẹ̀lú ọbẹ̀ t'ó dára gẹ́gẹ́bí̃ ẹ̀gúsí, ìṣápá, ilá tàbí gbẹ̀gìrì.

T'ó bá dí ọwọ́ alẹ́, nwọ́n yío jẹ ẹ̀kọ tútù.

Tí nwọ́n bá fẹ́ jẹ ónjẹ yǐ, ìyá yío kọ̌kọ́ tọ́jú ti bàbá fṹn, lẹ́hìn nã̂ òn̄ àti àwọn ọmọ yío jọ jókǒ láti jẹ tiwọn.

Orí ẹní ni nwọn ó ti jẹ ónjẹ yǐ.

Nwọn kò ní lo àgúnjẹ tàbí ṣíbí.

Ọwọ́ ni nwọ́n fi ńjẹ̄́.

Ẹ̄mẹta ni awọn Yoruba -- ---- ------.

---- ---- - -- -- ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara.

-- ----, ---- -- -- ọka amọla, iyan tabi ẹba.

Eyi ni nwọn njẹ pẹlu ọbẹ t'o dara gẹgẹbĩ -----, -----, --- tabi -------.

T'o ba di ọwọ alẹ, ---- --- -- --- ----.

Ti nwọn ba fẹ jẹ onjẹ yi, --- --- ---- ---- -- ---- ---, lẹhin nã on ati awọn ọmọ yio jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.

Ori ẹni -- ---- - -- -- onjẹ yi.

Nwọn ko ni lo ------ tabi ----.

--- ni nwọn fi njẽ.

----- -- awọn Yoruba ma jẹun lojumọ.

Lãrọ nwọn a mã mu --- -------- ---- -----.

Ni ọsan, nwọn le jẹ --- -----, ---- tabi ---.

Eyi ni nwọn njẹ pẹlu --- --- ---- gẹgẹbĩ ẹgusi, iṣapa, ila tabi gbẹgiri.

--- -- -- --- ---, nwọn yio jẹ ẹkọ tutu.

Ti nwọn ba fẹ jẹ onjẹ yi, iya yio kọkọ tọju ti baba fũn, lẹhin nã -- --- ---- --- yio jọ joko lati jẹ tiwọn.

Ori ẹni ni nwọn o -- -- ---- --.

Nwọn -- -- -- agunjẹ tabi ṣibi.

Ọwọ ni ---- -- ---.

1. Igba _____ ni awọn Yoruba mã jẹun lojumọ.
2. Akara ati kinni awọn Yoruba mã jẹ l'ãrọ?
3. Kinni nkan mẹta ti awọn Yoruba le jẹ ni ọsan?
4. Da'rukọ ọbẹ mẹrin ti awọn Yoruba le lo fun awọn onjẹ wọnyi.
5. Kinni awọn Yoruba mã jẹ ni ọwọ alẹ?
6. Ọna wo ni nwọn npin ara wọn si fun onjẹ jijẹ yi?
7. Nibo ni nwọn yio ti jẹ onjẹ nã?
8. Kinni nwọn nlo lati fi jẹ onjẹ nã?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 1

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kĩ nsọ fun enia wipe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun alẹ,' tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ lọsan, wa jẹun ọsan lọdọ mi.'	In Yoruba land, we don't usually say to a person, 'Come to my house for dinner' or 'I want to see you at noon, come and eat lunch with me.'
Ṣugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lọ ki ọrẹ rẹ n'ile, onjẹ ti o ba ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun nã ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'alẹ.	But if a friend goes to visit his friend at home, whatever food he finds in the house of that man is what he will eat, [be it] at noon or in the evening.
B'o ba si jẹpe l'ãrọ nã l'o lọ, nkan t'o ba ba lọdọ nwọn ni yio jẹ.	And if he goes in the morning, whatever he finds at their house is what he will eat.
T'o ba di asiko ọdun gẹgẹbi keresimesi, awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã pa ẹran ati lati mã se onjẹ gẹgẹbi irẹsi tabi amọla tabi iyan.	At the time of any festival, such as Christmas, the Yoruba people love to kill animals and to cook foods like rice, turned yam-flour or pounded yam.
Ohun ti alejo yi abi awọn t'o ba wa ki nwọn ba ba nkan nã ni nwọn o jẹ.	Whatever this guest or those to whom he has come to visit get, that is what they will eat.
Bẹ̃ gãn ni ni asiko igbe'yawo tabi ọmọ sisọ l'orukọ.	It is equally true during the naming ceremony.

Ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá a kĩ nsọ fún ènìà wípé 'Wá sí'lé mi wá jẹun alẹ́,' tàbí 'Mo fẹ́ rí ọ lọ́sǎn, wá jẹun ọ̀sán lọ́dọ̀ mi.'

Ṣùgbọ́n tí ọ̀rẹ́ kan t'ó bá lọ kí ọ̀rẹ́ rẹ̀ n'ílé, ońjẹ tí ó bá bá ní ilé arakùnrin yẹn ohun nã̂ ni yío jẹ l'ọ́sǎn tàbí l'álẹ́.

B'ó bá sì jẹ́pé l'ã̌rọ̀ nã̂ l'ó lọ, nkan t'ó bá bá lọ́dọ̀ nwọn ni yío jẹ.

T'ó bá dí àsìkò ọdún gẹgẹ́bí kérésìmesì, àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mã pa ẹran àti láti mã ṣe ońjẹ gẹ́gẹ́bi ìrẹsì tàbí àmọ̀là tàbí iyán.

Ohun tí àlejò yǐ àbí àwọn t'ó bá wá kǐ nwọn bá bá nkan nã̂ ni nwọn ó jẹ.

Bẹ̃̂ gãn ni ní àsìkò ìgbe'yàwó tàbí ọmọ sísọ l'órúkọ.

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kĩ nsọ fun enia wipe 'Wa si'le mi wa jẹun alẹ,' tabi '-- -- -- - ------ -- ---- , ---- ---- --.'

Ṣugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lọ -- --- -- -----, onjẹ ti o ba ba ni ile arakunrin yẹn ohun nã ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'alẹ.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'--- -- --- --, nkan t'o ba ba lọdọ nwọn ni yio jẹ.

T'o ba di ----- ---- ------ ----------, awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã pa ẹran ati ---- -- -- ---- ------ ----- tabi amọla tabi iyan.

Ohun ti alejo yi --- ---- --- -- -- -- ---- -- -- nkan nã ni nwọn o jẹ.

Bẹ̃ gãn ni -- ----- --------- tabi ọmọ sisọ l'orukọ.

Ni ilẹ Yoruba a kĩ nsọ fun enia wipe '-- ----- -- -- ---- ---' tabi 'Mo fẹ ri ọ lọsan, wa jẹun ọsan lọdọ mi.'

Ṣugbọn ti ọrẹ kan t'o ba lọ ki ọrẹ rẹ n'ile, ---- -- - -- -- -- --- ---------- --- ohun nã ni yio jẹ l'ọsan tabi l'alẹ.

B'o ba si jẹpe l'ãrọ nã l'o lọ, nkan t'o ba ba lọdọ nwọn -- --- --.

T'o ba di asiko ọdun gẹgẹbi keresimesi, awọn Yoruba fẹran ---- -- -- ---- ati lati mã se onjẹ gẹgẹbi irẹsi tabi amọla tabi iyan.

Ohun ti alejo yi abi awọn t'o ba wa ki nwọn ba ba ---- -- -- ---- - --.

Bẹ̃ gãn ni ni asiko ---------- tabi --- ---- l'-----.

1. Da'rukọ ọkan ninu awọn ohun ti ki i sabã ṣe aṣa awọn Yoruba.
2. Iru onjẹ wo ni alejo ti o ba lọ ki ọrẹ rẹ yio jẹ ni ile ọrẹ rẹ nã?
3. Kinni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã ṣe ni aṣiko ọdun keresimesi?
4. Ni aṣiko meji wo ni awọn Yoruba tun fẹran lati mã ṣe inawo?

HAVING COMPANY - TEXT 2

Gẹgẹbi aṣa Yoruba, a ḳĩ sọ fun enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi lalẹ yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi 'Wa si'le mi l'ọsan lati wa jẹun.'	According to the Yoruba custom, we do not usually say to a person, 'I want to see you in my house this evening for dinner' or 'Come to my house at noon to eat.'
Ṣugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile, ohun t'o ba ba lọdọ rẹ gãn, ohun nã l'on nã o f'ẹnu pa.	But if a visitor goes to greet a host, whatever he (the visitor) sees at the host's place is what he will eat.
Kibãṣepe l'ãrọ ni, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ mimu ni, ohun ti on nã o mu nũ.	Be it in the morning, which is the time for eating hot Indian corn meal, that is what he (the visitor) will eat.
Ibãṣepe l'ọsan ni tabi l'alẹ, ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanã gãn ni yio jẹ.	Be it at noon or in the evening, whatever he sees at that time is what he will eat.
Ṣugbọn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba igbe'yawo tabi ọmọ sisọ l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn onile ba se ohun nã ni alejo yio jẹ.	But during an annual festival or marriage ceremony or child naming ceremony, whatever the hosts cook is what the visitors will eat.
Nigbayi nwọn a mã pa ẹran, nwọn a si mã se onjẹ lọpọlọpọ fun awọn alejo.	At this time, they usually kill animals, and they usually cook a lot of food for the guests.

Gẹ́gẹ́bí àṣà Yorùbá, a ḳĩ̌ sọ fún ènìà pé, 'Mo fẹ́ rí ọ n'ílé mi lálẹ́ yǐ láti wá jẹun,' tàbí 'Wá sí'lé mi l'ọ́sǎn láti wá jẹun.'

Ṣùgbọ́n bí àlejò bá lọ kí onílé, ohun t'ó bá bá lọ́dọ̀ rẹ̀ gãn, ohun nã̂ l'òn̄ nã̂ ó f'ẹnu pa.

Kìbã̂ṣepé l'ã̌rọ̀ ni, t'ó jẹ́pé ẹ̀kọ mímu ni, ohun tí òn̄ nã̂ ó mu nũ̀.

Gẹgẹbi aṣa Yoruba, - -- -- --- ---- --, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi lalẹ yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi 'Wa si'le mi l'ọsan lati wa jẹun.'

Ṣugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile, ohun t'o ba ba lọdọ rẹ gãn, ---- -- ---- -- - ----- --.

-------- ----- --, t'o jẹpe ẹkọ mimu ni, ---- -- -- -- - -- --.

Ibã̂ṣepe l'ọsan ni tabi l'alẹ, ---- --- -- -- ------- --- -- --- --.

Ìbã̂ṣepé l'ọ́sǎn ni tàbí l'álẹ́, ohun t'ó bá bá ń'gbànã̂ gãn ni yío jẹ.

Ṣùgbọ́n l'ásìkò ọdún tàbí ìgbà ìgbe'yàwó tàbí ọmọ sísọ l'órúkọ, ohunkóhun tí àwọn onílé bá sè ohun nã̂ ni àlejò yío jẹ.

Nígbàyí nwọn a mã pa ẹran, nwọn a sì mã se ónjẹ lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀ fún àwọn àlejò.

Ṣugbọn l'asiko ọdun tabi igba igbe'yawo ---- --- ---- -------, ohunkohun ti awọn onile ba se ohun nã ni alejo yio jẹ.

Nigbayi nwọn a mã pa ẹran, ---- - -- -- -- ---- -------- --- ---- -----.

------ --- ------, a ḳĩ sọ fun enia pe, 'Mo fẹ ri ọ n'ile mi lalẹ yi lati wa jẹun,' tabi '-- ----- -- ------ ---- -- ----.'

Ṣugbọn bi alejo ba lọ ki onile, ---- --- -- -- ---- -- ---, ohun nã l'on nã o f'ẹnu pa.

Kibãṣepe l'ãrọ ni, ___ ____ ___ ---- --, ohun ti on nã o mu nũ.

------- l'---- -- ---- l'---, ohun t'o ba ba n'gbanã gãn ni yio jẹ.

Ṣugbọn l'----- ---- ---- ---- --------- tabi ọmọ sisọ l'orukọ, ohunkohun ti awọn onile ba se ohun nã ni alejo yio jẹ.

Nigbayi ---- - -- -- ----, nwọn a si mã se onjẹ lọpọlọpọ fun awọn alejo.

1. Ki iṣe aṣa awon Yoruba lati sọ fun enia pe kinni?
2. Kinni alejo ti o ba lọ ki onile yio jẹ?
3. Igba wo ni a kĩ ba enia ni alejo?
4. Asiko mẹta wo ni awọn Yoruba mã pa ẹran ti nwọn si mã ṣe inawo lọpọlọpọ?

MENUS AND MEALTIME-SUPPLEMENTARY TEXT

Igba[1] mẹta ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹun.	The Yoruba people like to eat three times.
Onjẹ ekinni l'anpe ni onjẹ ãrọ, onjẹ ọsan l'o si keji, lẹhin nã, onjẹ alẹ.	The first meal is what we call breakfast, and lunch is the second, [and] after that, dinner.
Ni ãrọ awọn Yoruba a mã mu ẹkọ gbigbona pẹlu akara t'o gbadun.	In the morning the Yoruba people usually eat hot Indian corn meal with a kind of deep fat fried cake which is delicious.
T'o ba di ọsan, nwọn le jẹ ọka amọla pẹlu ọbẹ ẹgusi tabi ọbẹ gbẹgiri.	In the afternoon they can eat turned yam flour with melon soup or bean soup.
Nwọn le jẹ iyan pẹlu ọbẹ iṣapa.	They can eat pounded yam with ishakpa soup (a common pot-herb).
Lẹhin nã nwọn si tun le jẹ ẹba pẹlu ọbẹ ẹgusi, eyi t'o dara pẹlu panla at'ẹran t'o nipọn.	Then they can also eat eba (prepared by pouring gari into boiling water) with melon soup, which is good with stockfish and fleshy meat.
T'o ba di igba miran, nwọn a mã jẹ nkan ti o ba ara nwọn mu.	At other times they always eat things that are suitable to their needs.

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[1] /ọna/ corrected to /igba/ by the speaker.

Nwọn a si tun mã jẹ ẹkọ tutu ni alẹ.	They also usually eat cold Indian corn meal at night.
Awọn baba ni yio kọkọ joko jẹ onjẹ tiwọn; lehin nã, iya le jẹ tirẹ.	The father will first eat his food; then the mother may eat her own.
Nwọn a si tun pin onjẹ yi fun awọn ọmọde.	They then divide this food among the children.

Ìgbà mẹ́ta ni àwọn Yorùbá fẹ́ràn láti mã jẹun.

Ońjẹ èkĭnní l'àńpè ní ońjẹ ãrọ̀, ońjẹ ọ̀sán l'ó sì kejì, lẹ́hìn nã̂, ońjẹ alẹ́.

Ní ãrọ àwọn Yorùbá a mã mu ẹ̀kọ gbígbóná pẹ̀lú àkàrà t'ó gbádùn.

T'ó bá dí ọ̀sán, nwọ́n lè jẹ ọkà àmọ̀là pẹ̀lú ọbẹ̀ ẹ̀gúsí tàbí ọbẹ̀ gbẹ̀giri.

Nwọ́n lè jẹ iyán pẹ̀lú ọbẹ̀ ìṣápá.

Lẹ́hìn nâ nwọ́n sì tún lè jẹ ẹ̀bà pẹ̀lú ọbẹ̀ ẹ̀gúsí, èyí t'ó dára pẹ̀lú páńlá àt'ẹran t'ó nípọn.

T'ó bá dí ìgbà mĭràn, nwọn a mā jẹ nkan tí ó bá ara nwọn mu.

Nwọn a sì tún mã jẹ ẹ̀kọ tútù ní alẹ́.

Àwọn bàbá ni yío kọ̆kọ́ jókŏ jẹ ońjẹ tiwọn; lẹ́hìn nâ, ìyá lè jẹ tirẹ̀.

Nwọn a sì tún pín ońjẹ yĭ fún àwọn ọmọdé.

Igba mẹta ni awọn Yoruba ----- ---- -- ----.	Igba ---- -- ---- ------ fẹran lati mã jẹun.
Onjẹ ekinni l'anpe ni onjẹ ãrọ, ---- ---- --- -- ----, lẹhin nã, onjẹ alẹ.	Onjẹ ekinni l'anpe -- ---- ---, onjẹ ọsan l'o si keji, lẹhin nã, ---- ---.
Ni ãrọ awọn Yoruba a mã mu ẹkọ gbigbona ____ _____ t'o gbadun.	Ni ãrọ awọn Yoruba - -- -- --- -------- pẹlu akara t'o gbadun.
T'o ba di ọsan, nwọn le jẹ ọka amọla pẹlu --- ----- ---- --- -------.	T'o ba di ọsan, ---- -- -- --- ----- pẹlu ọbẹ ẹgusi tabi ọbẹ gbẹgiri.
Nwọn -- -- ---- pẹlu ọbẹ iṣapa.	Nwọn le jẹ iyan ---- --- -----.
Lẹhin nã nwọn -- --- -- -- --- pẹlu ọbe ẹgusi, eyi t'o dara pẹlu panla at'ẹran t'o nipọn.	Lẹhin nã nwọn si tun le jẹ ẹba ---- --- -----, eyi t'o dara pẹlu panla at'ẹran t'o nipọn.
T'o -- -- ---- -----, nwọn a mã jẹ nkan ti o ba ara nwọn mu.	T'o ba di igba miran, ---- - -- -- ---- -- ---- -- ---- --.
Nwọn a si --- -- -- ẹkọ tutu ni alẹ.	Nwọn a si tun mã jẹ --- ---- -- ---.
Awọn ---- -- --- ---- ---- -- ---- -----; lẹhin nã, iya le jẹ tirẹ.	Awọn baba ni yio kọkọ joko jẹ onjẹ tiwọn; lẹhin nã, --- -- -- ----.
Nwọn - -- --- --- ---- -- fun awọn ọmọde.	Nwọn a si tun pin ---- -- --- ---- ọmọde.

1. **Igba melo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹun lojumọ?**
2. **Da'rukọ onjẹ ti awọn Yoruba mã jẹ ni ãrọ.**
3. **Ni igbawo ni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹ iyan pẹlu ọka amọla?**
4. **Ọbẹ wo ni o dara fun iyan?**
5. **Ọbẹ meji wo ni o dara fun ọka amọla?**
6. **Kinni awọn Yoruba fẹran lati mã jẹ ni alẹ?**
7. **Tani yio kọkọ jẹun, iya ni tabi baba?**

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 1

'Alejo to ba f'oru wọ'lu, igida ni yio jẹ.'	An uninvited guest seldom meets a welcome. ('A stranger that enters a town late in the night, nothing it is he will eat.')
Ọrọ alejo t'o ba lọ s'Ãwẹ kọ.	This is not true of any stranger that enters Awe.
Nigbati alejo ba de Ãwẹ loru, ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ ṣe ni pe k'o lọ sọdọ bãlẹ, wipe 'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ loju ọna.'	When any stranger reaches Awe late at night, the first thing which he will do is to go to the chief, and say, 'I am a stranger and my car has broken down on the road.'
Inu bãlẹ yio dun pupọ, lati rĩ, nwọn o si tọju onjẹ fũn laiṣe ani ani.	The chief will be very glad to see him and they (the household) will provide food for him, without doubt.
Ṣugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lọ si ọdọ oniwasu t'o wa ni ilu nã; bakannã, nwọn yio ṣẽ l'alejo dãdã.	But if he is a Christian, if he wants, he can go to the pastor who lives in the town; similarly, he will entertain him well.

'Àlejò tó bá f'òru wọ̀'lú,
  igídá ni yío jẹ.'

Ọ̀rọ̀ àlejò t'ó bá lọ s'Ã́wẹ́ kọ́.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá dé Ã́wẹ́ lóru,
  èkǐnní ohun tí yío kọ̌kọ́ ṣe
  ni pé k'ó lọ sọ́dọ̀ bãlẹ̀, wípé
  'Àlejò ni mí o, ọkọ̀ mi sì bàjẹ́
   lójú ọ̀nà.'

Inú bãlẹ̀ yío dùn púpọ̀, láti rĩ́,
  nwọn ó sì tọ́jú óńjẹ fṹn láìṣe
  àní àní.

Ṣùgbọ́n èyíti o ba jẹpé onígbàgbọ́
  ni, b'ó bá fẹ́, ó lè lọ sí ọdọ̀
  oníwǎsù t'ó wà ní ìlú nã̂;
  bákannã̂, nwọn yío ṣẽ́ l'álejò
  dãdã̂.

'Alejo to ba f'oru wọ̀'lu,
  ----- -- --- --.'

Ọrọ alejo t'o ba -- ----- --.

Nigbati alejo ba de Ãwẹ loru,
  ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ ṣe
  ni pe --- -- ---- ----, wipe
  'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ
   loju ọna.'

Inu bãlẹ yio dun pupọ, lati rĩ,
  ---- - -- ---- ---- --- laiṣe
  ani ani.

Ṣugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe ________
  __, b'o ba fẹ, - -- -- -- ---
  ------- t'o wa ni ilu nã;
  bakannã, nwọn yio ṣẽ l'alejo
  dãdã̂.

'----- -- -- ----- -----,
igida ni yio jẹ.'

Ọrọ ----- --- -- -- ----- kọ.

Nigbati _____ -- -- --ẹ ----,
ekinni ohun ti yio kọkọ ṣe
ni pe k'o lọ sọdọ bãlẹ, wipe
'Alejo ni mi o, ọkọ mi si bajẹ
loju ọna.'

--- ---- --- --- ----, ---- --,
nwọn o si tọju onjẹ fũn laiṣe
ani ani.

Ṣugbọn eyiti o ba jẹpe onigbagbọ
ni, b'o ba fẹ, o le lọ si ọdọ
------- --- -- -- --- --;
bakannã, nwọn yio ṣẽ l'alejo
dãdâ.

1. Kinni owe Yoruba sọ nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wọlu?
2. Njẹ alejo ti o ba lọ si Ãwẹ loru yio ni itọju?
3. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki alejo ṣe ti o ba de si Ãwẹ loru?
4. Bawo ni bãlẹ yio ṣe gba alejo nã?
5. Lọdọ tani alejo ti o ba jẹ onigbagbọ le lọ bi o ba fẹ?

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 2

Nigbati alejo ba wọ Ãwẹ, pãpã julọ nịgbati ọkọ rẹ ba bạjẹ loju ọna ti o si jinna si Ãwẹ, ohun ti yio kọkọ ṣe ni wipe, k'o lọ s'ọdọ oniwãsu ilu nã.	When a stranger comes to Awe, especially when his car breaks down along the road close to Awe, the first thing for him to do is to go to the pastor in the town.
T'o ba ti sọ fũn wipe, bayi bayi ni ọrọ mi ri, awọn oniwãsu yi yio tọju onjẹ fũn.	If he tells him (the pastor) his problems, this pastor will provide food for him.
Ṣugbọn bi bẹ̃kọ, o le lọ s'ọdọ bãlẹ, yio tun sọ bakannã, idi ti on fi wa si ilu ni aṣiko yi.	On the other hand, he can go to the chief, and he will narrate, in the same way, the reason why he came to the town at this time.
Bãlẹ yio tọju onjẹ fũn ati ibiti yio sun.	The chief will provide food for him as well as a place where he will sleep.
Awọn onjẹ ti yio tọju, nwọn o jẹ onjẹ ti o bã lara mu.	The foods that he will prepare-they will be foods that are suitable for him.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá wọ Ãwẹ, pãpã jùlọ nígbàtí ọkọ̀ rẹ̀ bá bàjẹ́ lójú ọ̀nà tí ò sì jìnnà sí Ãwẹ́, ohun tí yió kọ̌kọ́ ṣe ni wípé, k'ó lọ s'ọ́dọ̀ oníwã̌sù ìlú nã̂.

T'ó bá ti sọ fṹn wípé, báyǐ báyǐ ni ọ̀rọ̀ mi rí, àwọn oníwã̌sù yǐ yió tọ̌jú ońjẹ fṹn.

Ṣùgbọ́n bí bệkọ̄, ó lè lọ s'ọ́dọ̀ bãlẹ̀, yió tǔn sọ bákannã̂, ìdí tí òn̄ fi wá sí ìlú ní àṣikò yǐ.

Bãlẹ̀ yió tọ̌jú ońjẹ fṹn àti ibití yió sùn.

Àwọn ońjẹ tí yió tọ̌jú, nwọn ó jẹ ońjẹ tí ó bã́ lára mu.

Nigbati alejo ba wọ Ãwẹ, ____ ____ _____________ __ ____ loju ọna ti o si jinna si Ãwẹ, ohun ti yio kọkọ ṣe ni wipe, k'o lọ s'ọdọ _______ ilu nã.

T'o ba ti sọ fũn wipe, bayi bayi ni ọrọ mi ri, ____ _______ __ yio tọju onjẹ fũn.

Ṣugbọn bi bệkọ, o __ __ _____ ____, yio tun sọ bakannã, idi ti on fi wa si ilu ni aṣiko yi.

____ yio tọju ____ ___ ati ibiti yio sun.

Awọn onjẹ ti yio tọju, nwọn o jẹ onjẹ ti o __ ____ __.

Nigbati _____ __ __ ___, pãpã julọ nigbati ọkọ rẹ ba bajẹ loju ọna ti o si jinna si Ãwẹ, ohun ti yio ____ __ __ ____, k'o lọ s'ọdọ oniwãsu ilu nã.

T'o ba ti sọ fũn wipe, ____ ____ __ ___ __ __, awọn oniwãsu yi yio tọju onjẹ fũn.

Ṣugbọn bi bệkọ, o le lọ s'ọdọ bãlẹ, ___ ___ __ _______, idi ti on fi wa si ilu ni aṣiko yi.

Bãlẹ yio tọju onjẹ fũn ati _____ ___ ___.

Awọn onjẹ ti yio tọju, ____ _ __ ____ ti o bã lara mu.

1. **Kinni ọkan ninu ohun ti o lẽ mu ki alejo wọ Ãwẹ loru?**
2. **Kinni o yẹ fun alejo yi lati ṣe bi o ba ti de ilu?**
3. **Ọdọ tani alejo yi tun le lọ?**
4. **Bawo ni awọn enia nwọnyi yio tiṣe gba alejo nã?**
5. **Iru onjẹ wo ni nwọn yio tọju fun alejo nã?**

STRANGER IN TOWN - TEXT 3

Awọn agbalagba mã powe wipe, alejo t'o f'oru wọ'lu, igida ni yio jẹ.	The elders usually give the proverb, 'An uninvited guest seldom meets a welcome.' ('A stranger who late at night enters the town, nothing it is he will eat.')
Ọrọ bi t'Ãwẹ kọ.	This is not true of Awe.
Nigbati alejo ba de Ãwẹ ni oru, akọkọ k'o kọ lọ si ọdọ oniwãsu.	When a stranger reaches Awe at night, first he should go to the pastor.
Nigbati o ba sọ fũn idi ti o fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu, nwọn yio gbã tọwọ tẹsẹ.	When he tells him (the pastor) the reason why he is so late to reach the town, he will be whole-heartedly received.
Bi bẹ̆kọ, o le lọ si ọdọ bãlẹ k'o sọ bakannã.	On the other hand, he can go to the chief and say the same thing.
Bãlẹ yio tọju onjẹ ati ile ati ibusun dãdã fũn.	The chief will prepare food and a house and a good bed for him.
Nigbati o ba ṣe iwọnyi tan, o le pe ara rẹ ni alejo ti yio si ṣe dãdã pẹlu awọn ara ile.	After he has done these things, he (the chief) can tell the stranger to feel at home ('to do well with the members of the house').

Àwọn àgbàlagbà mã pòwe wípé,
àlejò t'ó f'òru wọ̀'lú, igídá
ni yío jẹ.

Ọ̀rọ̀ bí t'Ã́wẹ́ kọ́.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá dé Ã́wẹ́ ní
òru, àkọ́kọ k'ó kọ lọ sí
ọdọ̀ oníwã̆sù.

Nígbàtí ó bá sọ fṹn ìdí ti ó
fi pẹ́ òn̄ k'ón̄ ó tó dé'lǔ,
nwọn yío gbã̆ tọwọ́ tẹsẹ̀.

Bí bẹ̃̂kọ́, ó lè lọ sí ọdọ̀ bãlẹ̀
k'ó sọ bákannã̂.

Bã̆lẹ̀ yío tọ́jú ońjẹ àti ilé àti
ibùsùn dã̆dã fṹn.

Nígbàtí ó bá ṣe ìwọ̀nyǐ tán, ó
lè pe ara rẹ̀ ní àlejò ti
yío sì ṣe dã̆dã pẹlú àwọn
ara ilé.

Awọn --------- -- powe wipe,
alejo t'o f'oru wọ'lu, igida
ni yio jẹ.

Ọrọ bi t'Ãwẹ kọ.

Nigbati alejo ba -- --- --
---, akọkọ k'o kọ lọ si
ọdọ oniwãsu.

Nigbati o ba sọ fũn idi ti o
fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu,
nwọn yio gbã ---- ----.

Bi bẹkọ, o le lọ si ọdọ bãlẹ
--- sọ -------.

Bãlẹ --- ---- ---- ati ile ati
ibusun dãdã fũn.

Nigbati o ba ṣe iwọnyi tan, o
le pe ara rẹ ni alejo ti
yio si ṣe ---- ---- ----
--- ---.

Awọn agbalagba mã powe wipe,
----- --- ----- -----, igida
ni yio jẹ.

Ọrọ bi t'--- --.

Nigbati alejo ba de Ãwẹ ni
oru, akọkọ --- -- -- si
ọdọ oniwãsu.

Nigbati - -- -- --- idi ti o
fi pẹ on k'on o to de'lu,
nwọn yio gbã tọwọ tẹsẹ.

Bi bẹ̆kọ, o le lọ -- --- ----
k'o sọ bakannã.

Bãlẹ yio tọju onjẹ ati ile ati
------ --------.

Nigbati o ba ṣe iwọnyi tan, -
-- -- --- -- -- ----- ti
yio si ṣe dãdã pẹlu awọn
ara ile.

1. Owe wo ni awọn agbalagba mã sabã pa nipa alejo ti o ba fi oru wọlu?
2. Njẹ owe yi ba alejo ti o ba lọsi Ãwẹ mu?
3. Kinni nkan ti o yẹ ki alejo ti o ba f'oru wọ Ãwẹ ṣe?
4. Bawo ni awọn ara Ãwẹ yio tiṣe gba alejo ti irin ati ọrọ ẹnu rẹ ba dara?
5. Ọdọ tani alejo yi le tun lọ?
6. Kinni awọn nkan ti nwọn yio tọju fun alejo yi?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Ni aiye ijelo, awọn obinrin ni nwọn jẹ opo ninu ile.	In the past, women were the pillars in the home.
Nigbati ọkọ nwọn ba lọ si oko, awọn o tọju ile.	When their husbands go to the farm, they are to take care of the house.
Nwọn yio gbalẹ.	They will sweep the floor.
Nwọn o fọ aṣọ.	They will wash the clothes.
Nwọn o fọ awo tabi igba ti nwọn fi jẹun.	They will wash dishes or the calabashes with which they serve food.
Ki ọkọ nwọn k'o to de, nwọn o ti tọju ọbẹ silẹ fũn.	Before their husband returns, they will have prepared soup for him.
Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio kọkọ gbe onjẹ siwaju rẹ, nwọn o si b'omi tĩ.	When he returns, they will be the first to serve food before him, and they will also serve him water.
Lẹhinnã, nwọn o ri pe awọn ọmọ nwọn wa ni imọtoto.	Then they will see to it that the children are in clean condition.
Nwọn o wọ nwọn laṣọ.	They will put clothes on them.
Nwọn o si gba ilẹ ati inu yara nwọn jade.	They will then sweep the floor and inside their rooms.

Ní àìyè ìjelǒ, àwọn obìnrin ni
nwọ́n jẹ́ òpó nínú ilé.

Nígbàtí ọkọ nwọn bá lọ sí oko,
àwọn o tọ̌jú ilé.

Nwọn yío gbǎlẹ̀.

Nwọn ó fọ aṣọ.

Nwọn ó fọ àwo tàbí igbá tí
nwọ́n fí jẹun.

Kí ọkọ nwọn k'ó tó dé, nwọn
ó ti tọ́jú ọbẹ̀ sílẹ̀ fṹn.

Nígbàt'ó bá dé, àwọn ni yío kọ̌kọ́
gbé óńjẹ̌ síwájú rẹ̀, nwọn ó sì
b'omi tǐ.

Lẹ́hìnnâ, nwọn ó rǐ pé àwọn ọmọ
nwọ́n wà ní ìmọ́tótó.

Nwọn ó wọ̀ nwọ́n láṣọ.

Nwọn ó sì gbá ilẹ̀ àti inú yàrá
nwọn jáde.

Ni aiye ijelo,---- -------- ni
nwọn jẹ --- ninu ile.

Nigbati ọkọ nwọn ba lọ si ---,
awọn o ---- ---.

Nwọn yio -----.

Nwọn o fọ --- .

Nwọn o fọ --- tabi ---- ti
nwọn fi jẹun.

Ki ọkọ nwọn k'o to de, nwọn
o ti ---- --- silẹ fũn.

Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio ----
--- onjẹ siwaju rẹ, nwọn o si
b'--- tī.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o ri pe awọn ---
---- wa ni ------- .

Nwọn o wọ nwọn ----.

Nwọn o si gba --- ati inu yara
nwọn ----.

Ni ---- -----, awọn obinrin ni nwọn jẹ opo ninu ---.

Nigbati --- nwọn ba lọ si oko, awọn o tọju ile.

Nwọn yio -----.

Nwọn o -- ---.

Nwọn o fọ awo tabi ---- ti nwọn fi ----.

Ki --- nwọn k'o to de, nwọn o ti ---- ọbẹ ---- fũn.

Nigbat'o ba de, awọn ni yio ---- gbe onjẹ ------ rẹ, nwọn o si b'omi tĩ.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o ri pe awọn --- ---- wa ni imọtoto.

Nwọn o -- nwọn laṣọ.

Nwọn o si --- ilẹ ati --- ---- nwọn jade.

1. Ni igba lailai, nibo ni awọn obinrin sabã mã wa nigbati ọkọ nwọn ba lọ si oko?
2. Kinni iṣẹ awọn obinrin ninu ile?
3. Kinni nwọn yio tọju silẹ fun ọkọ nwọn?
4. Sọ awọn ohun ti nwọn yio ṣe bi awọn ọkọ nwọn bati ti oko de.
5. Kinni nwọn yio ṣe nipa awọn ọmọ wọn?

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Laiye ijelo,[1] awọn obinrin ni opo ile.	In the past, women were the pillars of the home.
Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ si oko, awọn ni yio mu ile lọwọ.	When the husbands went to the farm, they would be the ones to hold the house ('to care for the house').
Nwọn o gbalẹ jade, lẹhinnã nwọn o tun iyara nwọn ṣe.	They would sweep the floor out, then they would put in order their rooms.
Igba, awo ati ohun elo ti o dọti - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn o fọ tonitoni.	Calabashes, dishes and dirty utensils - all these they will wash cleanly.
Lẹhinnã, nwọn o pe awọn ọmọ nwọn, nwọn o wẹ fun nwọn.	Then they would call their children in order to bathe them.
Ki ọkọ k'o to ti oko de, nwọn o ti tọju onjẹ fũn.	Before the husband arrived from the farm, they would have prepared food for him.
Nwọn o lọ si odo lati pọn'mi.	They would go to the river to fetch water.
Nwọn o si rĩ pe, ita tabi ệkule nwọn, o mọ tonitoni.	They would also see that their open space (house surroundings) or the backyards are very clean.

---

[1] /ajelo/ should be /ijelo/.

Láíyè ìjelǒ, àwọn obìnrin ni
òpó ilé.

Nígbàtí ọkọ bá lọ sí oko, àwọn
ni yío mǔ ilé lọ́wọ́.

Nwọn ó gbǎlẹ̀ jáde, lẹ́hìnnã̂ nwọn
ó tǔn iyàrá nwọn ṣe.

Igbá, àwo àti ohun èlò tí ó
dọ̀tí - gbogbo rẹ̀ ni nwọn
ó fọ tónítóní.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂, nwọn ó pe àwọn ọmọ
nwọn, nwọn ó wẹ̀ fún nwọn.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó ti oko dé, nwọn
ó ti tọ́jú ońjẹ fṹn.

Nwọn ó lọ sí odò láti pọn'mi.

Nwọn ó sì rĩ̌ pé, ìta tàbí ẹ̀kùlé
nwọn, ó mọ́ tónítóní.

Laiye ijelo, awọn obinrin ni
--- ---.

Nigbati --- ba lọ si oko, awọn
ni yio mu --- lọwọ.

Nwọn o ----- jade, lẹhinnã nwọn
o tun ----- nwọn ṣe.

Igba, --- ati ohun elo ti o
---- - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn
o fọ --------.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o pe awọn ---
nwọn, nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ti --- --, nwọn
o ti tọju ---- ---.

Nwọn o lọ si odo lati -------.

Nwọn o si rĩ pe, --- tabi -----
nwọn, o mọ --------

Laiye ijelo, ---- ------- ni opo ile.

Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ si oko, awọn ni yio -- --- lọwọ.

Nwọn o gbalẹ ----, lẹhinnã nwọn o --- ----- nwọn ṣe.

----, awo ati ---- --- ti o dọti - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn o fọ tonitoni.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o -- awọn --- nwọn, nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

Ki --- k'o to ti oko -- , nwọn o ti ---- onjẹ fũn.

Nwọn o lọ si --- lati -------.

Nwọn o si rĩ pe, ita ---- ----- nwọn, o -- tonitoni.

1. **Idi wo ni a fi sọ wipe awọn obinrin ni opo ile ni aiye ijelo?**
2. **Sọ awọn ohun ti awọn obinrin yio ṣe ninu ile nigbati ọkọ nwon ba lọ si oko.**
3. **Kinni itọju wọn lori awọn ọmọ wọn?**
4. **Asiko igba wo ni nwọn yio tọju onjẹ ti ọkọ wọn yio jẹ?**

WOMEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

Awọn obinrin ni opo ile ni ilẹ Yoruba.	The women are the pillars of a home in Yoruba land.
Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ si oko, iṣẹ tiwọn ni lati gba ilẹ ile nwọn, ki o mọ tonitoni.	When the husband goes to the farm, it is their duty to sweep the floor of their home so it may be very neat.
Lẹhinnã, nwọn o tọju awọn ọmọ, nwọn o wẹ fun nwọn.	Then they will take care of their children. They will bathe them.
Nwọn o ko igba, awo ati aṣọ ati ohun elo ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn o fọ.	They will collect calabashes, plates, and clothes and their utensils - all of them will they wash.
Ki ọkọ k'o to t'oko de, nwọn o ti tọju onjẹ silẹ.	Before the husband returns from the farm they will prepare his food.
Nigbati o ba si wọle, nwọn o gbe onjẹ ka iwaju rẹ.	When he enters, they will place the food before him.
T'o ba ti jẹun tan, yio mã mi fĩn.[1]	After he has eaten, he will be breathing leisurely ('he will take it easy').

---

[1] Itumọ /mi fĩn/ ati /gbafẹ/ jẹ bakannã.

Àwọn obìnrin ni òpó ilé ní ilẹ̀
Yorùbá.

Nígbàtí ọkọ bá lọ sí oko, iṣẹ́
tiwọn ni láti gbá ilẹ̀ ilé
nwọn, kí ó mọ́ tónítóní.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂, nwọn ó tọ̌jú àwọn ọmọ,
nwọn ó wẹ̀ fún nwọn.

Nwọn ó kǒ igbá, àwo àti aṣọ àti
ohun èlò tí nwọ́n ńlò - gbogbo
rẹ̀ ni nwọn ó fọ̀.

Kí ọkọ k'ó tó t'oko dé, nwọn
ó ti tọ́jú ońjẹ sílẹ̀.

Nígbàtí ó bá sì wọlé, nwọn ó
gbě ońjẹ ka iwájú rẹ̀.

T'ó bá ti jẹun tán, yío mã
mí fìn.

Awọn ------- ni opo ile ni ilẹ
Yoruba.

Nigbati --- ba lọ si oko, ---
tiwọn ni lati gba --- ---
nwọn, ki o mọ tonitoni.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o ---- awọn ---,
nwọn o wẹ fun nwọn.

Nwọn o ko ----, awo ati --- ati
---- --- ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo
rẹ ni nwọn o fọ.

Ki --- k'o to t'oko de, nwọn
o ti ---- ---- silẹ.

Nigbati o ba si wọle, nwọn o
--- onjẹ ka ----- rẹ.

T'o ba ti jẹun tan, yio mã
-- ---.

Awọn obinrin ni --- --- ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Nigbati ọkọ ba lọ -- ---, iṣẹ tiwọn ni lati --- ilẹ --- nwọn, ki o mọ --------.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn o ---- awọn ọmọ, nwọn o -- fun nwọn.

Nwọn o ko ----, --- ati aṣọ ati ohun elo ti nwọn nlo - gbogbo rẹ ni nwọn o ---.

Ki ọkọ k'o to ----- de, nwọn o ti tọju ---- silẹ.

Nigbati o ba si ----, nwọn o gbe ---- ka iwaju rẹ.

T'o ba ti ---- ---, yio mã mi fĩn.

1. Kinni ipo awọn obinrin ninu ile?
2. Nigbati ọkọ wọn ba lọ si oko, iṣẹ wo ni awọn obinrin mã ṣe ninu ile?
3. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu awọn ohun elo ti a nlo ni ile.
4. Kinni awọn obinrin yio ṣe ki ọkọ wọn ki o to ti oko de?

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 1

Nilẹ Yoruba, b'ọkọ ti nṣiṣẹ bẹ̃na l'aya nṣe.	In Yoruba land, as the husband works so also does the wife.
Awọn obinrin npọn omi ta [n'gba miran].[1]	[Some] women draw water for sale.
Ṣugbọn ọpọlọpọ l'o nlọ si oko lati ṣẹ igi.	But many go to the farm to fetch wood.
Ẹlomĩ nlọ lati ṣẹ ewe.	Others also go to fetch leaves
Awọn obinrin miran si wa t'o jẹpe akara ni nta.	There are some women that sell cake.
Imiran wa t'o jẹpe adiẹ ni.	There are some that sell chickens.
Awọn t'o nta adiẹ - nwọn o ko adiẹ nwọnyi sinu ago.	Those that sell chickens will pack (keep) them into a cage.
Nwọn o gbẽ lọ sọja.	They will take it to the market.

---

[1] /fun nigba miran/, heard on tape, should be either /nigba miran/ or /fun igba miran/.

Nibiti nwọn ba gbe joko, awọn ti o ba fẹ rā yio wa lati yọwo rẹ.	Wherever they sit, those who want to buy will come to bargain on the price.
"Ng ko gba, ng o gba," eyi ni ohun t'o wọpọ lārin awọn ti nta adiẹ.	"I don't agree," "I will agree" - these are common expressions among those who are selling fowls.

Nílẹ̀ Yorùbá, b'ọ́kọ ti ńṣiṣẹ́ bệnâ l'aya ńṣe.

Àwọn obìnrin ńpọn omi tà [ń'gbà mǐràn].

Ṣùgbọ́n ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ l'ó ńlọ sí oko láti ṣẹ́ igi.

Ẹlòmî̃ ńlọ láti ṣẹ́ ewé.

Àwọn obìnrin mǐràn sì wà t'ó jẹ́pé àkàrà ni ńtà.

Ìmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé adìẹ ni.

Àwọn t'ó ńta adìẹ - nwọn ó kǒ adìẹ nwọ̀nyí sínú àgò.

Nwọn ó gbě̄ lọ sọ́jà.

Níbití nwọn bá gbé jókǒ, àwọn tí ó bá fẹ́ rǎ yío wǎ láti yọwó rẹ̀.

"Ng kò gbà, ng ó gbà," èyí ni ohun t'ó wọ́pọ̀ lârin àwọn tí ńta adìẹ.

Nilẹ ------, b'ọkọ ti ----- bẽ̩na l'aya ---.

Awọn ------- npọn --- ta [n'gba -----].

Ṣugbọn ------- l'o nlọ -- oko lati -- igi.

Ẹlomĩ --- lati -- ewe.

Awọn ------- miran si -- t'o jẹpe ----- ni nta.

Imiran -- t'o jẹpe ---- ni.

Awọn --- nta adiẹ - ----o ko ---- nwọnyi sinu ago.

Nwọn o ---`lọ ----.

Nibiti ---- ba gbe ----, awọn -- - ba fẹ -- yio wa ---- yọwo rẹ.

"Ng ko ---, ng o ---," eyi ni ---- t'o wọpọ ----- awọn ti --- adiẹ.

---- Yoruba, ----- ti nṣiṣẹ ---- l'aya nṣe.

---- obinrin ---- omi -- [----- miran].

------ ọpọlọpọ l'o --- si --- lati ṣẹ ---.

-----nlọ lati ṣẹ ---.

---- obinrin ----- si wa --- jẹpe akara ni ---.

------wa t'o ---- adiẹ --.

Awọn t'o --- adiẹ - nwọn ---- adiẹ nwọnyi ---- ago.

---- o gbẽ -- sọja.

------ nwọn ba --- joko, awọn ti o -- fẹ rã --- wa lati ---- rẹ.

"Ng -- gba, -- - gba," --- ni ohun t'o ---- lãrin awọn -- nta ----.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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1. **Iru iṣẹ wo ni awọn obinrin mã ṣe ni ilẹ Yoruba?**
2. **Nibo ni nwọn ti mã ṣẹ igi?**
3. **Nibo ni awọn ti o nta adiẹ yio ko wọn si?**
4. **Nibo ni nwọn yio gbe adiẹ nã lọ fun tita?**
5. **Kinni awọn idahun ti o wọpọ lãrin awọn ti nta adiẹ?**

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 2

Bi ọkọ ti nṣiṣẹ, bẽna l'aya nṣe ni ilẹ Yoruba.	As the husband works so also the wife does in Yoruba land.
Nigbati awọn obinrin ba fẹ bẹrẹ si iṣẹ nwọn, oriṣiriṣi si ni nwọn nṣe iṣẹ nã.	When the women want to start doing their work, they do different types of work.
Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya onigari, iya alata, iya elelubọ, iya onikoko.	There are some that we call farina seller, pepper seller, yam-flour seller, and pot maker.
Nipa pipe orukọ nwọnyi, a npe iṣẹ nwọn mọ nwọn lara.	By calling these names we are calling their trades in identifying them.
Awọn ti o ba nta ata, nwọn yio gbe ata lọ sọja, nwọn yio lẽ. sori atẹ.	Those that are selling pepper will take it to the market, they will arrange it on a tray.
Awọn ti o nmọ koko awọn yio lọ s'ẹbu.	Those who are making pots will go to the place where pots are made.
Oriṣiriṣi koko ni nwọn si nṣe, kekere ni o, nla ni o.	Different types of pots are made by them - small ones and big ones.

Bí ọkọ ti ńṣiṣẹ́, bệnâ l'aya ńṣe
ní ilẹ̀ Yorùbá.

Nígbàtí àwọn obìnrin bá fẹ́ bẹ̀rẹ̀
sí iṣẹ́ nwọn, oríṣǐríṣǐ sì ni
nwọ́n ńṣe iṣẹ́ nẫ.

Ìmíràn wà tí à ńpè ní ìyá onígàrí,
ìyá aláta, ìyá elélùbọ́, ìyá
oníkòkò.

Nípa pípe orúkọ nwọ̀nyí, à ńpe
iṣẹ́ nwọn mọ́ nwọn lára.

Àwọn tí ó bá ńta ata, nwọn yío
gbě ata lọ sọ́jà, nwọn yío lẽ̌.
sórí àtẹ.

Àwọn tí ó ńmọ kòkò àwọn yío lọ
s'ẹ́bu.

Oríṣǐríṣǐ kòkò ni nwọ́n sì ńṣe,
kékeré ni o, ńlá ni o.

Bi --- ti -----, bệna l'aya nṣe
ni ilẹ Yoruba.

Nigbati awọn obinrin -- -- ----
si iṣẹ nwọn, oriṣiriṣi si ni
nwọn nṣe --- nã.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya onigari,
iya alata, iya -------, iya
-------.

Nipa ---- orukọ ------, a npe
nwọn mọ nwọn lara.

Awọn ti o ba nta ata, nwọn yio
gbe ata lọ ----, nwọn yio lẽ.
---- ---.

Awọn ti o --- ---- awọn yio lọ
s'ẹbu.

Oriṣirisi koko ni nwọn si nṣe,
------ ni o, --- ni o.

Bi ọkọ ti nṣiṣẹ, bẽna ----- nṣe ni --- Yọruba.

Nigbati ---- ------- ba fẹ bẹrẹ si --- ----, oriṣiriṣi si ni nwọn nṣe iṣẹ nã.

Imiran wa ti a npe ni iya -------, iya -----, iya elelubọ, iya onikoko.

Nipa pipe ----- nwọnyi, a npe --- ---- mọ nwọn lara.

Awọn ti o ba --- ata, nwọn yio --- --- -- ----, nwọn yio lẽ. sori atẹ.

Awọn ti o nmọ ---- awọn yio lọ s'ẹbu.

---------koko ni nwọn si nṣe, kekere ni o, --- ni o.

1. Pari ọrọ yi: "Bi ____ ti nṣisẹ bẹnã ni ____ nṣe ni ilẹ Yoruba.
2. Sọ itumọ awọn ọrọ Yoruba nwọnyi ni ede Oyinbo: iya onigari, iya alata, iya elelubọ, ati iya onikoko.
3. Nibo ni awọn amọ'koko gbe nṣe iṣẹ wọn?
4. Ọna wo ni awọn ti o nta ata ngba polowo ọja wọn?

WOMEN'S WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME - TEXT 3

Lãrin awọn obinrin Yoruba, orişirişi iṣẹ ni o wa.	**Among the Yoruba women there are different trades.**
Awọn miran wa t'o jẹpe ọja ni nwọn nlọ lati ta aṣọ, elubọ, iṣu, igba.	**There are some that go to the market to sell cloth, yam flour, yams, and calabashes.**
Awọn miran wa t'o jẹpe oko ni ti nwọn.	**Some there are that deal with farming.**
Awọn nwọnyi, nwọn nlọ lati ṣẹ igi tabi lati ṣẹ ewe.	**These are going [to the farm] to fetch wood or to fetch leaves.**
Awọn miran si wa bakannã t'o jẹpe inu sọ̃bu kekeke ni nwọn nwa.	**There are also some others, similarly, that stay in small shops.**
Nwọn nta aṣọ tabi ipapanu bi bisikiti ati ọti Oyinbo.	**They are selling cloth or refreshments like biscuits and European liquors.**
Awọn agbẹ (lãrin awọn obinrin), nwọn nru igi wa si ile.	**The farmers (among the women) do carry wood home.**

Lẫrin àwọn obìnrin Yorùbá,
oríṣǐríṣǐ iṣẹ́ ni ó wâ.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé ọjà ni
nwọ́n ńlọ láti ta aṣọ, èlùbọ́,
iṣu, igbá.

Àwọn mǐràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé oko ni
ti nwọn.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí, nwọ́n ńlọ láti ṣẹ
igi tàbí láti ṣẹ́ ewé.

Àwọn mǐràn sì wà bákannâ t'ó
jẹ́pé inú sọ̃̂bù kékèké ni nwọn
ńwà.

Nwọ́n ńta aṣọ tàbí ìpapánu bí
bisikíti àti ọtí Òyìnbó.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ (lẫrin àwọn obìnrin),
nwọ́n ńru igi wá sí ilé.

Lãrin awọn -------Yoruba,
---------iṣẹ ni o wa.

Awọn miran wa t'o jẹpe --- ni
nwọn nlọ lati ta aṣọ, -----
iṣu, igba.

Awọn miran wa t'o jẹpe --- --
-- ----.

Awọn nwọnyi, nwọn nlọ lati ṣẹ
---tabi lati -- ---.

Awọn miran si wa bakannã t'o
jẹpe inu ---- ------ ni nwọn
nwa.

Nwọn nta aṣọ tabi ipapanu bi
-------- ati ọti Oyinbo.

Awọn agbẹ (lãrin awọn obinrin),
nwọn nru --- wa si ile.

Lãrin ---- ------- Yoruba, orişirişi --- ni o wa.

Awọn miran wa t'o jẹpe ọja -- ---- --- lati ta ---, elubọ, ---, igba.

Awọn miran wa --- ---- oko ni ti nwọn.

Awọn nwọnyi, ---- --- lati ṣẹ igi tabi lati ṣẹ ewe.

Awọn miran ṣi wa ------- t'o jẹpe inu sọ̃bu kekeke -- ---- ---.

Nwọn nta --- tabi ------- bi bisikiṭi ati --- ------.

Awọn agbẹ (lãrin awọn obinrin), ---- --- igi wa si ile.

1. Da'rukọ diẹ ninu ohun ti awọn obinrin mã sabă ta ni ọja.
2. Kinni ohun ti awọn obinrin miran mã lọ si oko lati ṣe?
3. Kinni awọn obinrin miran mã ta ninu sọ̃bu kekere?
4. Awọn wo ni o sabă mã ru igi wa si ile?

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 1

Lãrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ awọn ọkunrin ni lati mã tọju ile.	Among the Yorubas, it is the duty of the men to take care of the building.
Ti ile nwọn ba jẹ ile koriko, nwọn o lọ lati pa koriko yi.	If their dwelling is a thatched house, they will go to cut this grass.
Ti nwọn ba kọ̃ tan, t'o ba di pe o gbo, tabi ojo nrọ, ile si njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn ṣe.	After they have built it, and later it wears out or rain falls and the house leaks, it is their duty to repair it.
Lẹhinnã, nwọn yio tun ọgba ṣe tabi agbala.	Then [also] they will repair the garden.
Agbala nwọnyi, nwọn yio mọ ogiri yĩ ka.	This garden will be the one which they build a wall around.
Nwọn le gbin nkan bi agbado, tabi iṣu, tabi ẹfọ sinu ọgba yi.	They can plant things like corn or yams, or vegetables in this garden.
Oriṣiriṣi iṣẹ miran tun wa ti awọn ọkunrin nṣe.	Different types of other jobs there are which men do.

Lã̂rin àwọn Yorùbá, iṣẹ́ àwọn
ọkùnrin ni láti mã tọ́jú ilé.

Tí ilé nwọn bá jẹ́ ilé koríko,
nwọn ó lọ láti pa koríko yǐ.

Tí nwọ́n bá kọ̃́ tán, t'ó bá di
pé ó gbó, tàbí òjò ńrọ̀, ilé
sì ńjò, iṣẹ́ nwọn ni láti tṹn
ṣe.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂, nwọn yío tǔn ọgbà ṣe
tàbí àgbàlá.

Àgbàlá nwọ̀nyí, nwọn yío mọ
ògiri yĩ̂ ká.

Nwọ́n lè gbin nkan bí àgbàdo,
tàbí iṣu, tàbí ẹ̀fọ́ sínú
ọgbà yǐ.

Oríṣǐríṣǐ iṣẹ́ mǐràn tún wà tí
àwọn ọkùnrin ńṣe.

Lãrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ awọn
ọkunrin ni lati -- ---- ile.

Ti ile nwọn ba jẹ --- ------,
nwọn o lọ lati pa ------ --.

Ti nwọn ba kọ̃ tan, t'o ba di
pe o gbo, ---- --- ---, ile
si njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn
ṣe.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn yio tun ọgba ṣe
tabi agbala.

Agbala nwọnyi, nwọn yio mọ
----- yĩ ka.

Nwọn le gbin nkan bi ------,
tabi ---, tabi ẹfọ sinu
ọgba yi.

Orişirişi işẹ miran tun wa ti
awọn ------- nṣe.

Lãrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ ----
------- ni lati mã tọju ile.

Ti ile nwọn ba jẹ ile koriko,
nwọn o lọ ---- -- ------ yi.

Ti nwọn ba -- tan, t'o ba di
pe o ---, tabi ojo ---, ile
si njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn
ṣe.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn yio tun ọgba ṣe
tabi ------.

------nwọnyi, nwọn yio mọ
ogiri yĩ ka.

Nwọn le gbin nkan bi agbado,
tabi iṣu, tabi -------
ọgba yi.

Oriṣiriṣi --- ----- tun wa ti
awọn ọkunrin nṣe.

1. Kinni iṣẹ ile ti awọn ọkunrin mã ṣe lãrin awọn Yoruba?
2. Bi ile wọn ba jẹ ile koriko ọna wo ni nwọn yio gba ri koriko nã?
3. Ni igbawo ni nwọn le tun ile koriko ṣe?
4. Bawo ni nwọn tiṣe le tun agbala (ọgba) wọn ṣe?
5. Da'rukọ nkan ti nwọn le gbin sinu agbala.

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 2

Lãrin ọkunrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ ti nwọn sabã mâ ṣe ni ile ni lati tun ile ṣe.	Among men in Yoruba land, the work they usually do is to repair the house.
T'o ba ṣepe ile koriko ni, nwọn yio lọ si oko lati pa koriko yi.	If it is a thatched house they will go to the bush to cut the grass.
Ti nwọn ba ti kọ̃ pẹ, ti ojo si nrọ, ti ile njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn ṣe.	If they had built it a long time ago and if it rains and the house leaks, their duty is to repair it.
Nwọn tun mạ̃ ṣe agbala tabi ọgba yika ile nwọn.	They make a walled garden or fence around their houses.
Ninu ọgba yi nwọn lè gbin agbado, iṣu, tabi ẹfọ.	In this garden, they can plant corn, yams or vegetables.
Awọn ọkunrin fẹran lati mã ro oko yika ile nwọn.	Men like to farm around their houses.

Lã̂rin ọkùnrin àwọn Yorùbá, iṣẹ́ tí nwọ́n sábã̌ mã ṣe ní ilé ni láti tún ilé ṣe.

T'ó bá ṣepé ilé koríko ni, nwọ́n yío lọ sí oko láti pa koríko yǐ.

Tí nwọ́n bá ti kọ̃́ pẹ́, tí òjò sì ńrọ̀, tí ilé ńjò, iṣẹ́ nwọn ni láti tṹn ṣe.

Nwọ́n tún mạ̃ ṣe àgbàlá tàbí ọgbà yíká ilé nwọn.

Nínú ọgbà yǐ nwọ́n lè gbin àgbàdo, iṣu, tàbí ẹ̀fọ́.

Àwọn ọkùnrin fẹ́ràn láti mã ro oko yíká ilé nwọn.

Lãrin ------- ---- ------, iṣẹ ti nwọn sabã mã ṣe ni ile ni lati tun ile ṣe.

T'o ba ---- --- ------ ni, nwọn yio lọ si oko lati pa koriko yi.

Ti nwọn ba ti kọ̃ pẹ, ti ojo si ńrọ, ti ile njo, iṣẹ nwọn ni ---- --- --.

Nwọn tun mã ṣe ------ tabi ---- yika ile nwọn.

Ninu ---- -- ---- -- gbin agbado, iṣu, tabi ẹfọ.

Awọn ------- fẹran lati mã ro --- yika ile nwọn.

Lãrin ọkunrin awọn Yoruba, iṣẹ ti nwọn sabã mã ṣe ni ile ni lati --- --- --.

T'o ba ṣepe ile koriko ni, nwọn yio lọ si --- ---- -- ------ yi.

Ti nwọn ba ti kọ̃ pẹ, ti ojo si nrọ, -- --- ---, iṣẹ nwọn ni lati tũn ṣe.

Nwọn tun mã ṣe agbala tabi ọgba yika ile nwọn.

Ninu ọgba yi nwọn lè gbin ------, ---, tabi ---.

Awọn ọkunrin fẹran lati mã ro --- ---- --- nwọn.

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1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Isẹ ti awọn ọkunrin sabă ma ṣe ni ile ni ___
2. Nibo ni nwọn ti nri koriko fun iṣẹ ile wọn?
3. Kinni iṣẹ awọn ọkunrin nigbati ile koriko wọn ba njo nitori ojo?
4. Nibo ni nwọn sabă mã mọ agbala si?
5. Awọn nkan wo ni nwọn fẹran lati mă gbin sinu ọgba?
6. Kinni awọn ọkunrin tun fẹran lati mã ṣe?

MEN'S WORK AT HOME - TEXT 3

Lãrin awọn ọkunrin Yoruba, iṣẹ ile ti nwọn fẹran lati mã ṣe ni lati mã́ tũn ṣe.	Among the Yoruba men, the domestic work which they love to do is to repair the house.
Ti o ba ṣepe ile koriko ni nwọn ngbe, ti koriko yi si gbo, iṣẹ ti nwọn ni lati lọ pa omiran.	If it is a thatched house that they live in, and the grass wears out, their duty is to go and cut more
Nigbati ile ba njo, iṣẹ ti nwọn ni lati fi koriko dĩ.	When the house (roof) is leaking, it is their duty to mend it with grass.
Lẹhinnã, nwọn tun ni ọgba (eyiti a npe ni agbala) yika ile nwọn.	Then they also have a garden (that which we call "back yard") around their house
Nwọn nfi ogiri mọ̃.	They fence it with a wall.
Ninu agbala nwọnyi, nwọn ngbin ẹfọ, iṣu tabi agbado sinu rẹ.	In this garden, they plant vegetables, yams or corn.

Lẫrin àwọn ọkùnrin Yorùbá, iṣẹ́ ilé tí nwọ́n fẹ́ràn láti mã ṣe ni láti mã tṹn ṣe.

Tí ó bá ṣepé ilé koríko ni nwọ́n ńgbé, tí koríko yǐ sì gbó, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn ni láti lọ pa òmíràn.

Nígbàtí ilé bá ńjó, iṣẹ́ ti nwọn ni láti fi koríko dĩ́.

Lẹ́hìnnẫ, nwọ́n tún ní ọgbà (èyítí à ńpè ní· àgbàlá) yíká ilé nwọn.

Nwọ́n ńfi ògiri mọ̃́.

Nínú àgbàlá nwọ̀nyí, nwọ́n ńgbin ẹ̀fọ́, iṣu tàbí àgbàdo sínú rẹ̀.

Lãrin awọn ------- Yoruba, iṣẹ ile ti nwọn fẹran lati mã ṣe ni lati ---------.

Ti o ba ṣepe ---------- ni nwọn ngbe, ti koriko yi si --- , iṣẹ ti nwọn ni lati ----- omiran.

Nigbati --- ba --- , iṣẹ ti nwọn ni lati fi koriko dĩ.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn tun ni ---- (eyiti a npe ni· agbala) yika ile nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ----- mọ̃.

Ninu agbala nwọnyi, nwọn ngbin ---, iṣu tabi ----- sinu rẹ.

Lãrin awọn ọkunrin Yoruba, iṣẹ --- ti nwọn -------------- ṣe ni lati mã tũn ṣe.

Ti o ------- ile koriko ni nwọn ----, ti koriko yi si gbo, iṣẹ ti nwọn ni ------- pa omiran.

Nigbati ile ba njo, iṣẹ ti nwọn ni lati fi ---------.

Lẹhinnã, nwọn tun ni ọgba (eyiti a npe ni· ------) yika --- nwọn.

Nwọn nfi ogiri mọ̃.

Ninu ------ nwọnyi, nwọn ngbin ẹfọ, --- tabi agbado sinu rẹ.

YORUBA: INTERMEDIATE TEXTS

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1. Awọn wo ni i mà ṣabã tun ile ṣe lãrin awọn Yoruba?
2. Ti ile koriko ba gbo kinni iṣẹ awọn ọkunrin lati ṣe nipa rẹ?
3. Nitori kinni nwọn ṣe nfi koriko di ile nwọn?
4. Kinni orukọ miran fun agbala?
5. Kinni nwọn le fi ṣe agbala yi?
6. Da'rukọ awọn nkan ti nwọn mã gbin si'nu agbala.

CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 1

Iṣẹ ti o wọpọ lãrin awọn ọmọ kekeke, pãpã julọ ni ilẹ nwọn ni lati mã jiṣẹ.	The duty which is common among the children, especially at their homes, is to run errands.
Imiran nwa lati mã lọ si oko, lati ran obi rẹ lọwọ.	Some are to go to the farm in order to assist their parents.
Imiran wa t'o jẹpe odo ni yio sabã lọ, ati wipe lati mã lọ ke igi loko.	Some often go to the river [to draw water] and to cut wood from the farm.
Imiran a si wa t'o jẹpe ẹmu nikan ni 'mã ba baba rẹ tabi iya rẹ ru.	There are others that help their father or mother carry palm wine.
Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mã jiṣẹ.	Children like to run errands.
Eyiti ko ba jiṣẹ l'a npe ni ọlẹ.	The one that refuses to go on an errand we often call an indolent child.
Eyiti o ba njiṣẹ dãdã, awọn obi rẹ a mã fũn ni nkan.	He who runs errands well, his parents usually give him things.

Iṣẹ́ tí ó wọ́pọ̀ lârin àwọn ọmọ kékèké, pãpã jùlọ ní ilé nwọn ni láti mã jíṣẹ́.

Ìmíràn ńwà láti mã lọ sí oko, láti ran òbí rẹ̀ lọ́wọ́.

Ìmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé odò ni yío sábã̌ lọ, àti wípé láti mã lọ ké igi lóko.

Ìmíràn á sì wà t'ó jẹ́pé ẹmu nìkan ni ́'mã bá bàbá rẹ̀ tàbí ìyá rẹ̀ rù.

Àwọn ọmọ kékèké fẹ́ràn láti mã jíṣẹ́.

Èyítí kò bá jíṣẹ́ l'à ńpè ní ọ̀lẹ.

Èyítí ó bá ńjíṣẹ́ dãdã, àwọn òbí rẹ̀ á mã fṹn ní nkan.

Iṣẹ ti o ---- lãrin awọn ọmọ kekeke, pãpã julọ ni --- ---- ni lati mã jiṣẹ.

Imiran nwa lati mã lọ si oko, lati ran obi rẹ lọwọ.

Imiran wa t'o jẹpe --- ni yio sabã̌ lọ, ati wipe lati mã lọ ke igi ----.

Imiran a si wa t'o -------- nikan ni 'mã ba baba rẹ tabi iya rẹ -- .

Awọn --- kekeke ----- lati mã jiṣẹ.

----- ko ba ---- l'a npe ni ọlẹ.

Eyiti o ba , awọn obi rẹ a mã fũn ni nkan.

Iṣẹ ti o wọpọ lãrin awọn --- ------, pãpã julọ ni ilẹ nwọn ni lati mã ----.

Imiran nwa lati mã lọ si ---, lati ran --- rẹ lọwọ.

Imiran wa t'o jẹpe odo ni yio ---- lọ, ati wipe lati mã lọ ------ loko.

Imiran a si wa t'o jẹpe --- nikan ni 'mã ba ---- rẹ tabi --- rẹ ru.

Awọn ọmọ ------ fẹran lati mã ----.

Eyiti ko ba ---- l'a npe ni ---.

Eyiti o ba njiṣẹ dãdã, awọn --- -- a mã fũn ni nkan.

1. Iṣẹ wo ni o wọpọ ti awọn ọmọde sabã mã ṣe ni ile?
2. Kinni awọn ọmọde sabã mã lọ lati ṣe ni oko?
3. Iru iranlọwọ wo ni ọmọ ti awọn obi rẹ ba nta ẹmu le ṣe?
4. Iru ọmọ wo ni a npe ni ọlệ?
5. Ere kinni o wa fun ọmọ ti o ba nj'iṣẹ dãdã?

CHILDREN'S WORK - TEXT 2

Iṣẹ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mã sabã ṣe ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ, lati jiṣẹ miran.	Small duties which children usually do in the house are: to draw water, to wash clothes, and to run other errands.
Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti nṣe iṣẹ daradara a mã ri ẹbun gba lọdọ awọn obi nwọn.	Children who are always in good spirits, and do good work usually receive gifts from their parents.
Awọn eyit'o jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwọn, nwọn ko iri[1] nkankan gba.	Those that are lazy do not usually receive anything.
Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mã jiṣẹ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun nwọn.	Children like to go on errands because of the gifts which we shall give to them.
Iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe ni lati gbalẹ lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ, lati tọju ọmọ kekeke miran t'o tun kere ju awọn nã lọ.	The duties which they often do are to sweep the floor, to fetch water, to wash clothes, and to take care of other small children that are smaller than they themselves are.

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[1] Itumọ /ko iri/ ati /ki iri/ jẹ bakannã.

Iṣẹ́ kékèké tí àwọn ọmọ mã̀ sábã̌
ṣe ní ilé ohun ni láti pọn omi,
láti fọ aṣọ, láti jíṣẹ́ mǐràn.

Àwọn ọmọ tí orí nwọn bá yá, tí
ńṣe iṣẹ́ dáradára a mã̀ rí ẹ̀bùn
gbà lọ́dọ̀ àwọn òbí nwọn.

Àwọn èyít'ó jépé ọ̀lẹ ni nwọ́n,
nwọ́n kò írí nkankan gbà.

Àwọn ọmọ kékèké fẹ́ràn láti mã̀
jíṣẹ́ ń'torí ẹ̀bùn tí a ó fǔn
nwọn.

Iṣẹ́ tí nwọn ńṣe ni láti gbálẹ̀
láti pọn omi, láti fọ aṣọ,
láti tọ́jú ọmọ kékèké mǐràn
t'ó tún kéré ju àwọn nã̂ lọ.

Iṣẹ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mã sabã
ṣe ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,
lati fọ aṣọ, lati jiṣẹ miran.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti
nṣe iṣẹ daradara a mã ri ẹbun
gba lọdọ awọn obi nwọn.

Awọn eyit'o jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwọn,
nwọn ko iri nkankan gba.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mã
jiṣẹ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun
nwọn.

Iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe ni lati gbalẹ
lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,
lati tọju ọmọ kekeke miran
t'o tun kere ju awọn nã lọ.

Iṣẹ kekeke ti awọn ọmọ mã sabã
ṣe ni ile ohun ni lati pọn omi,
lati fọ aṣọ, lati jiṣẹ miran.

Awọn ọmọ ti ori nwọn ba ya, ti
nṣe iṣẹ daradara a mã ri ẹbun
gba lọdọ awọn obi nwọn.

Awọn eyit'o jẹpe ọlẹ ni nwọn,
nwọn ko iri nkankan gba.

Awọn ọmọ kekeke fẹran lati mã
jiṣẹ n'tori ẹbun ti a o fun
nwọn.

Iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe ni lati gbalẹ
lati pọn omi, lati fọ aṣọ,
lati tọju ọmọ kekeke miran
t'o tun kere ju awọn nã lọ.

1. Iru iṣẹ kekeke wo ni awọn ọmọ mã sabã ṣe ni ile?
2. Iru awọn ọmọ wo ni i mã ri ẹbun gba lọdọ obi wọn?
3. Orukọ wo ni a npe awọn ọmọ ti ko ba fẹ lati ṣe iṣẹ?
4. Nitori kinni awọn ọmọ kekeke miran fi fẹran lati mã jiṣẹ?
5. Da'rukọ awọn iṣẹ ti awọn ọmọde mã ṣe ni ile.

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 1

Awọn ti nwọn ka'we lãrin awọn Yoruba ni'sisiyi nṣe iṣẹ ti o yãtọ diẹ si awọn baba nla tabi iya nla nwọn.	Those that are educated ('read books') among the Yorubas nowadays do jobs which differ somewhat from [those of] their grandfathers or grandmothers.
Awọn obinrin t'o ka'we nlọ si ile'we lati ṣe bĩ tiṣa.	Educated women are going to school to work as teachers.
Awọn ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ akọwe ni nwọn nṣe.	There are some that do clerical work.
Awọn ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ ka mã fi ọwọ lu ẹrọ; eyiti a npe ni "typist" ni ọpọlọpọ nṣe.	There are others whose work is pressing [their] hand on a machine; this which we call 'typist' is what many are doing.
Awọn nwọnyi, nwọn ngba owo ribiribi.	These are receiving considerable money.
Kosi 'yatọ lãrin owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ngba.	There is no difference between the money which men and women are receiving.

Àwọn tí nwọ́n kà'wé lã̂rin àwọn Yorùbá ní'sisìyǐ ńṣe iṣẹ́ tí ó yàtọ̀ díẹ̀ sí àwọn bàba ńlá tàbí ìyá ńlá nwọn.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó kà'wé ńlọ sí ilê'wě láti ṣe bĩ́ tíṣà.

Àwọn ẹlòmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́ akọ̀wé ni nwọ́n ńṣe.

Àwọn ẹlòmíràn wà t'ó jẹ́pé iṣẹ́ ká mã fi ọwọ́ lu ẹ̀rọ; èyítí à ńpè ní "typist" ni ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ńṣe.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí, nwọ́n ńgba owó ribiribi.

Kòsí 'yàtọ̀ lã̂rin owó tí ọkùnrin àti obìnrin ńgbà.

Awọn ti -----ka'we ----- awọn Yoruba ni'sisiyi ------- ti o ---- diẹ si awọn baba nla tabi iya nla nwọn.

Awọn ------- t'o ka'we nlọ si ile'we lati ṣe bĩ ----.

Awọn ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ ----- ni nwọn ---.

Awọn -------- wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ ka mã fi --- lu ---; eyiti a npe ni "typist" ni ------- ---.

Awọn nwọnyi, nwọn ngba owo --------.

Kosi 'yatọ ----- owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ngba.

Awọn ti nwọn ----- lã̂rin awọn ------ ni'sisiyi nṣe iṣẹ ti o yatọ diẹ si awọn ------- tabi ------- nwọn.

Awọn -------- t'o ka'we ------ ------ lati ṣe bĩ tiṣa.

Awọn -------- wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ ----- ni nwọn nṣe.

Awọn ẹlomiran wa t'o jẹpe iṣẹ ka mã fi ------- ẹrọ; eyiti a npe ni " -----" ni ọpọlọpọ nṣe.

Awọn nwọnyi, nwọn ---- owo --------.

Kosi 'yatọ lã̂rin --- ti ------- ati ------- ngba.

---

1. Njẹ awọn baba nla tabi iya nla wa lọ si ile'we?

2. Iru iṣẹ wo ni awọn obinrin ti o ka'we nṣe ni ode oni?

3. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Awọn ẹlomiran wa to jẹ'pe iṣẹ _____ (eyiti a npe ni typist) ni nwọn nṣe."

4. Iru owo wo ni awọn oṣiṣẹ nwọnyi ngba?

5. Kinni iyatọ ti o wa ninu owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ti o ka'we ngba ti nwọn ba nṣe iru iṣẹ kannã?

SOME MODERN OCCUPATIONS - TEXT 2

Awọn obinrin t'o lọ si ile'we nlọ ṣe iṣẹ ti o dara.[1]	Women that attend school do jobs which are good.
Awọn yatọ si awọn baba nla tabi iya nla nwọn t'o jẹpe oko ni nwọn mã nlọ.	They are different (economically) from their grandmothers or their grandfathers who used to go to the farm.
Ninu awọn obinrin nwọnyi, a ni awọn olukọni.	Among these [educated] women we have teachers.
A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ ṣiṣẹ ni ofĩsi.	We have those that go to work in an office.
Iru iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe jẹ akọwe tabi typist.	The type of work that they are doing is clerical or typist.
Awọn nwọnyi ngba owo ribiribi.	These receive considerable money.
Kosi iyatọ lãrin owo ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ngba.	There is no difference in the salaries which the men and the women are receiving.

---

[1] Ohun ti ẹ gbọ yatọ si ohun t'o ye k'o jẹ.
Ẹ gbọ /nlọ si iṣẹ ti o daradara/.
Nje ẹ lẽ sọ ohun t'o buru pẹlu ọrọ yi?

Awọn obinrin ti nwọn[2] lọ si
ile'we nwọnyi, nwọn wulo
fun ọkọ nwọn.

Women that attend these
schools are useful to
their husbands.

Àwọn obìnrin t'ó lọ sí ilê'wě
ńlọ ṣe iṣẹ́ tí ó dára.

Àwọn yàtọ̀ sí àwọn bàbá ńlá
tàbí ìyá ńlá nwọn t'ó jẹ́pé
oko ni nwọ́n mã ńlọ.

Nínú àwọn obìnrin nwọ̀nyí, a ní
àwọn olùkọ́ni.

A ní àwọn t'ó jẹ́pé nwọ́n ńlọ
ṣiṣẹ́ ní ofîsì.

Irú iṣẹ́ tí nwọ́n ńṣe jẹ́ akọ̀wé
tàbí typist.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí ńgba owó ribiribi.

Kòsí ìyàtọ̀ lâarin owó tí ọkùnrin
àti obìnrin ńgbà.

Àwọn obìnrin tí nwọ́n lọ sí
ilê'wě nwọ̀nyí, nwọ́n wúlò
fún ọkọ nwọn.

---

[2] The singular pronoun /o/ is usually used in a relative clause of this type. It is difficult to identify what was actually spoken here.

Awọn ------- t'o -- si ile'we nlọ ṣe iṣẹ ti o dara.

Awọn yatọ si ------------- tabi ------- nwọn t'o jẹpe --- ni nwọn mã nlọ.

Ninu awọn ------- nwọnyi, a ni awọn olukọni.

A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ ----ni ofĩsi.

Iru iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe jẹ akọwe tabi ------.

Awọn nwọnyi ngba --- ribiribi.

Kosi ----- lãrin --- ti ọkunrin ati obinrin ngba.

Awọn ------- ti nwọn lọ si ile'we ------ , nwọn wulo fun ọkọ nwọn.

Awọn obinrin t'o lọ si ------ nlọ ṣe iṣẹ ti o ----.

Awọn ---- si awọn -------- tabi --------nwọn t'o jẹpe oko ni nwọn mã nlọ.

Ninu awọn obinrin nwọnyi, a ni awọn -------.

A ni awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn nlọ ṣiṣẹ ni -----.

Iru iṣẹ ti nwọn nṣe jẹ -------- tabi typist.

Awọn nwọnyi ngba owo --------.

Kosi iyatọ lãrin owo ti ------- ati ------- ngba.

Awọn obinrin ti nwọn lọ si ile'we nwọnyi, nwọn ---- --- ọkọ nwọn.

1. Iru awọn obinrin wo ni o lọ lati ṣe iṣẹ daradara?
2. Iyatọ wo lo wa lǎrin awọn ti o ka'we ati awọn baba nla tabi iya nla nwọn?
3. Da'rukọ oriṣi iṣẹ meji ti awọn ti o ka'we nṣe.
4. Pari gbolohun yi: Awọn ti o kawe ngba owo _____."
5. Bawo ni awọn obinrin ti o lọ si ile'we ti ṣe jẹ oluranlọwọ fun ọkọ nwọn si?

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 1

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria, o gbọdọ fi ara rẹ we awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.	Before a PCV can be useful to those he has gone to meet in Nigeria, he must associate himself with the people he has gone to meet there.
Awọn agbalagba a mã powe wipe 'Ẹnikẹni t'o ba mu ọbọ, yio ṣebi ọbọ.'	The elders often give the proverb: 'Whoever will catch a monkey will imitate a monkey.'
Toto o ṣebi owe o.[1]	Pardon me,[1] it resembles a proverb.
Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'bẹ, yio gbiyanju lati ṣe bi awọn pãpã ti nṣe.	First, when he reaches there, he will try to do as the people do.
Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn, yio pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ fun alãfia nyin ni yi.'	Then he will address them, he will assemble them and say, 'What we want for your welfare are these...'
O le pe awọn agbẹ jọ k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa oko nwọn, o si le pe awọn oniṣowo jọ, k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa owo nwọn.	He can meet with the farmers to discuss their farming; he can also meet with the traders to discuss their trade.

---

[1] Among the Yoruba people, one seldom quotes proverbs in the presence of one's elders, and when one does, a standard apology is immediate offered.

Kí ọmọ Peace Corps kí ó tó lè
wúlò fún àwọn tí ó lọ bá ní
Nàìjíríà, ó gbọ́dọ̀ fi ara rẹ̀
wé àwọn ènìà t'ó lọ bá níbẹ̀.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mã pòwe wípé
'Ẹnikẹ́ni t'ó bá mú ọbọ, yío
ṣebí ọ̀bọ.'

Tótó ó ṣebí òwe o.

Èkínní, ń'gbàtí ó bá dé'bẹ̀,
yío gbìyànjú láti ṣe bí
àwọn pãpã ti ńṣe.

Lẹ́hìn nâ yío sọ fún nwọn, yío
pè nwọ́n jọ wípé 'Ohun tí a fẹ́
fún àlǎfíà nyín nì yǐ.'

Ó lè pe àwọn àgbẹ̀ jọ k'ó bá
nwọn sọ̀rọ̀ nîpa oko nwọn,
ó sì lè pe àwọn oníṣòwò jọ,
k'ó bá nwọn sọ̀rọ̀ nípa owó nwọn.

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le
wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni
Naijiria, o gbọdọ __ ___ __
__ awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Awọn _________ a mã powe wipe
'Ẹnikẹni t'o ba mu ___, yio
____ ___.'

Toto o ṣebi ___ o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'bẹ,
yio gbiyanju lati ṣe bi
____ ____ __ ___.

Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn, yio
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ
fun ______ ____ ni yi.'

O le pe awọn ____ jọ k'o ba
nwọn sọrọ nipa ___ ____,
o si le pe awọn ______ jọ,
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa ___ ____.

Ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o to le
----, fun awọn ti o -- -- --
--------, o gbọdọ fi ara rẹ
we awọn enia t'o lọ ba nibẹ.

Awọn agbalagba a mã powe wipe
'Ẹnikẹni --- -- -- ọbọ, yio
---- ọbọ.'

Toto o ---- owe o.

Ekinni, n'gbati o ba de'bẹ,
yio -------- lati ṣe bi
awọn pãpã ti nṣe.

Lẹhin nã yio -- --- ----, yio
pe nwọn jọ wipe 'Ohun ti a fẹ
fun alãfia nyin ni yi.'

O le pe awọn agbẹ jọ k'o ba
---- ---- nipa oko nwọn,
o si le pe awọn oniṣowo jọ,
k'o ba nwọn sọrọ nipa --- nwọn.

1. **Sọ ohun ti o yẹ ki ọmọ Peace Corps ki o ṣe ti o ba fẹ wulo fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria.**
2. **Owe wo ni awọn agbalagba mã pa nipa ẹniti o ba fẹ mu ọbọ?**
3. **Kinni aṣa lãrin awọn Yoruba nigbati ọmọde ba pa owe nigbati o o ba wa lãrin awọn agbalagba?**
4. **Awọn wo ni ọmọ Peace Corps yio pe lati ba sọrọ?**
5. **Kinni yio ba wọn sọ?**

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 2

'Ẹnikẹni ti o ba mu ọbọ yio dabi ọbọ.'	'Whoever catches a monkey will imitate a monkey.'
Toto o ṣebi owe o.	Pardon me, it resembles a proverb.
Ẹnikẹni ninu awọn Peace Corps t'o ba fẹ wulo pupọ fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria, yio da'ra rẹ pọ[1] mọ nwọn.	Any PCV who wants to be of help to those he goes to meet in Nigeria will associate himself with them.
Yio gbiyanju lati ba nwọn da'mọnran.	He will try to advise them.
Ko ni ṣe yanga tabi k'o wa ninu mọto t'o tobi ju, nigbati o jẹpe awọn enia rẹ ilẹ ni nwọn nrin, kẹkẹ ni nwọn ngun kãkiri.	He will not be pompous or ride about in a big car, when the people over there go about on foot or ride bicycles.
Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.	He will try to associate himself with them.
Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ni'yanju.	Then he will give them advice.
Awọn agbẹ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo lati le tọju oko; awọn obinrin - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo lati le tọju ọmọ.	The farmers - he will tell them how to take care of the farms; the women - he will tell them how to take care of the children.

---

[1] /da'ra pọ/ changed to /da'ra rẹ pọ./ The meanings elicited by the two are substantially the same.

'Ẹnikẹ́ni tí ó bá mú ọ̀bọ yío
dábi ọ̀bọ.'

Tótó ó ṣebí òwe o.

Ẹnikẹ́ni nínú àwọn Peace Corps
t'ó bá fẹ́ wúlò púpọ̀ fún àwọn
tí ó lọ bá ní Nàìjíríà, yío
da'ra rẹ̀ pọ̀ mọ́ nwọn.

Yío gbìyànjú láti bá nwọn
dá'mọ̀ràn.

Kò ní ṣe yànga tàbí k'ó wà nínú
mọ́tò t'ó tóbi jù, nígbàtí ó
jẹ́pé àwọn ènìà rẹ̀ ilẹ̀ ni nwọ́n
ńrìn, kẹ̀kẹ́ ni nwọ́n ńgùn kâkiri.

Yío gbìyànjú láti da'ra pọ̀ mọ́
nwọn.

Lẹ́hìn nẫ yío gbà nwọ́n ní'yànjù.

Àwọn àgbẹ̀ - yío sọ fún nwọn báwo
láti lè tọ́jú oko; àwọn
obìnrin - yío sọ fún nwọn
báwo láti lè tọ́jú ọmọ.

'Ẹnikẹni ti o ba mu ọbọ yio
---- ---.'

Toto o ṣebi ___ _.

Ẹnikẹni ninu awọn Peace Corps
t'o ba fẹ____ ____ ___ ____
-- - -- -- ni Naijiria, yio
da'ra rẹ pọ mọ nwọn.

Yio gbiyanju lati ba nwọn ---------

Ko ni ṣe _____ tabi k'o wa ninu
mọto t'o tobi ju, nigbati o
jẹpe awọn enia rẹ ___ ni nwọn
nrin, ____ ni nwọn ngun ______.

Yio gbiyanju lati _____ __ mọ
nwọn.

Lẹhin nã yio ___ ____ ni'yanju.

Awọn agbẹ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo
lati le ____ ___; awọn
obinrin - yio sọ fun nwọn
bawo lati le ____ ___.

'Ẹnikẹni ti o __ __ ___ yio dabi ọbọ.'

____ o ṣebi owe o.

Ẹnikẹni ninu awọn Peace Corps t'_ __ __ ____ pupọ fun awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria, yio _____ __ __ mọ nwọn.

Yio _______ lati ba nwọn da'mọnran.

Ko ni ṣe yanga tabi k'o wa ____ ____ ___ ____ __, nigbati o jẹpe awọn enia rẹ ilẹ ni nwọn nrin, kẹkẹ ni nwọn ____ kãkiri.

Yio gbiyanju lati da'ra pọ __ nwọn.

Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ________.

Awọn ____ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo lati le tọju oko; awọn _______ - yio sọ fun nwọn bawo lati le tọju ọmọ.

1. Pari owe yi: "Ẹnikẹni ti yio ba mu ọbọ _____."
2. Kinni idi nã ti awọn Yoruba fi mã wipe: "Toto o ṣebi owe o"?
3. Iru ọmọ Peace Corps wo ni yio darapọ mọ awọn ẹniti o lọ ba ni Naijiria?
4. Kinni ọmọ Peace Corps nã yio gbiyanju lati ṣe?
5. Da'rukọ nkan meji ti ko yẹ ki o ṣe.
6. Imọran wo ni yio fun awọn agbẹ ati awọn obinrin?

BUILDING RAPPORT - TEXT 3

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wulo pupọ fun awọn t'o lọ ba ni Naijiria, yio gbiyanju lati da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.	If a PCV wants to be very useful to the people he has gone to meet in Nigeria, he will try to associate himself with them.
Awọn agbalagba a mã sọ wipe 'Ẹni ti yio mu ọbọ yio ṣebi ọbọ.'	The elders often give the proverb, 'Whoever would catch a monkey must pretend to be a monkey.'
Toto o ṣebi owe o.	Pardon me, for it seems to be a proverb.
Eyi ki iṣe pe awọn ara Naijiria ọbọ ni nwọn.	This does not imply that the Nigerians are monkeys.
Ṣugbọn ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ[1] ba nwọn ṣiṣẹ daradara yio da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.	But whoever wants to work well among them, he will associate himself with them.
Yio pe awọn agbẹ.	He will call [a meeting of] the farmers.
Yio gba nwọn ni'yanju gẹgẹbi ọrẹ, bawo ni oko wa tiṣe le dara.	He will advise them as friends [on] how their farms can be good (productive).
Yio pe awọn obinrin, yio ba nwọn sọ bawo l'a ṣe le tọju ọmọ tabi ile.	He will call the women [and] he will tell them how we can take care of the children and the home.

---

[1] On the tape there is an unintentional spoonerism with /ba fẹ./

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá fẹ́ wúlò púpọ̀ fún ǎwọn t'ó lọ bá ní Nàìjíríà, yío gbìyànjú láti da'ra pọ̀ mọ́ nwọn.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a mã sọ wípé 'Ẹni tí yío mǔ ọ̀bọ yío ṣebí ọ̀bọ.'

Tótó ó ṣebí òwe o.

Èyí kì íṣe pé àwọn ará Nàìjíríà ọ̀bọ ni nwọ́n.

Ṣùgbọ́n ẹnikẹ́ni tí ó bá fẹ́ bá nwọn ṣiṣẹ́ dáradára yío da'ra pọ̀ mọ́ nwọn.

Yío pe àwọn àgbẹ̀.

Yío gbà nwọ́n ní'yànju gẹ́gẹ́bí ọ̀rẹ́, báwo ni oko wa tiṣe lè dára.

Yío pe àwọn obìnrin, yío bǎ nwọn sọ báwo l'a ṣe lè tọ́jú ọmọ tàbí ilé.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wulo pupọ fun awọn t'o lọ ba ni Naijiria, ___ ________ ____ _____ __ __ ____.

Awọn agbalagba a mã sọ wipe '___ __ ___ __ ___ ___ ____ ___.'

Toto o ṣebi owe o.

Eyi ki iṣe pe awọn ara ________ ___ __ ____.

Ṣugbọn ẹnikẹni ti o ba fẹ ba nwọn ____ ________ yio da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.

Yio pe awọn ____.

Yio gba nwọn ni'yanju gẹgẹbi ___, bawo ni ___ __ ____ le dara.

Yio pe awọn _______, yio ba nwọn sọ bawo l'a ṣe le ____ ___ tabi ile.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ ---- ---- --- ---- --- -- -- -- Naijiria, yio gbiyanju lati da'ra pọ mọ nwọn.

Awọn agbalagba a -- -- ----` 'Ẹni ti yio mu ọbọ yio ṣebi ọbọ.'

Toto o ---- --- o.

Eyi ki iṣe pe ---- --- Naijiria ọbọ ni nwọn.

Ṣugbọn _______ ti o ba fẹ ba nwọn ṣiṣẹ daradara yio da'ra -- -- nwọn.

Yio __ awọn agbẹ.

Yio gba nwọn ________ gẹgẹbi ọrẹ, bawo ni oko wa tiṣe le dara.

Yio pe awọn obinrin, yio ba nwọn -- bawo l'a ṣe le tọju ___ tabi ---.

1. Nitori kinni o fi yẹ fun ọmọ Peace Corps lati da ara rẹ pọ mọ awọn ti o lọ ba ni Naijiria?
2. Gẹgẹbi owe awọn agbalagba, kinni ẹniti yio mu ọbọ yio ṣe?
3. Idi wo ni awọn Yoruba fi mã sọ wipe: "Toto o ṣebi owe?"
4. Kinni ọmọ Peace Corps yio ṣe gẹgẹ bi ọrẹ fun awọn agbẹ?
5. Kinni yio sọ fun awọn obinrin?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba de Naijiria, ti o si fẹ da'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ pã̃pã̃ julọ lati mã ki nwọn, o gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba ki awọn enia nã, ti inu nwọn yio fi dun.	When a PCV reaches Nigeria and he wants to associate himself with those that are there, especially in greeting them, he must first of all know the method of greeting people so that they will be happy.
T'o ba ri awọn agbẹ, yio ki nwọn pe, "Ẹ ku'ṣẹ o. Ṣe oko nlọ dădã?"	If he sees farmers, he will greet them thus: "You are working hard. ('Greetings at work.') Is [the work on] the farm going well?"
T'o ba ri awọn oniṣowo, yio sọ fun nwọn pe, "Ṣe ọja nyin nta dâdâ? Aje yio wọ'gba o."	If he sees traders, he will say to them: "Is your merchandise selling well? Hope your business is prospering!" ('The goddess of money will enter your calabash.')
T'o ba ri awọn oniṣẹ ọwọ, yio bi nwọn pe, "Ṣe iṣẹ nyin, ṣe o nm'owo lọwọ dădã?"	If he sees handicraftsmen he will say, "Does your work bring in money?"
Inu awọn nwọnyi yio si dun.	These (people) will be very happy. ('Their stomach will be very sweet.')
T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio kọkọ ki nwọn.	If he sees his elders he will greet them first.

Nígbàtí ọmọ'ṣẹ́ Peace Corps t'ó bá dé Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́ da'ra pọ̀ mọ́ àwọn tí ó wà níbẹ̀ pãpã jùlọ láti mã kí nwọn, ó gbọ́dọ̀ kọ́kọ́ mọ ọ̀nà wo l'a ó gbà kí àwọn ènìà nã̂, tí inú nwọn yío fi dùn.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbẹ̀, yío kǐ nwọn pé, "Ẹ kú'ṣẹ́ o. Ṣé oko ńlọ dãdã?"

T'ó bá rí àwọn onísọ̀wò, yío sọ fún nwọn pé, "Ṣé ọjà nyín ńtà dãdã? Ajé yío wọ'gbá o."

T'ó bá rí àwọn onísẹ́ ọwọ́, yío bi nwọ́n pé, "Ṣé iṣẹ́ nyín, ṣé ó ńm'ówó lọ́wọ́ dãdã?"

Inú àwọn nwọ̀nyí yío sì dùn.

T'ó bá rí àwọn àgbàlagbà, yío kọ̌kọ́ kí nwọn.

Nigbati ------ Peace Corps t'o ba de Naijiria, ti o si fẹ ----- -- mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ pãpã julọ lati mã ki nwọn, o gbọdọ ---- -- --- wo l'a o gba ki awọn enia nã, ti inu nwọn yio fi dun.

T'o ba ri ---- ----, yio ki nwọn pe, "Ẹ ku'ṣẹ o. Ṣe oko --- ----?"

T'o ba ri awọn onisọwo, yio sọ fun nwọn pe, "-- --- ---- --- dãdã? --- yio wọ'gba o."

T'o ba ri awọn onisẹ ọwọ, yio bi nwọn pe, "Ṣe isẹ nyin, ṣe o ------ ---- dãdã?"

--- awọn nwọnyi yio si dun.

T'o -- -- awon agbalagba, yio kọkọ ki nwọn.

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba de Naijiria, -- - -- -- ----- -- mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ pãpã julọ lati mã -- ----, o gbọdọ kọkọ mọ ọna wo l'a o gba ki awọn enia nã, ti --- nwọn yio fi ---.

T'o ba ri awọn agbẹ, yio ki nwọn pe, " - ---- -. Ṣe oko nlọ dădă?"

T'o ba ri awọn -------, yio sọ fun nwọn pe, "Ṣe --- nyin --- ----? Aje yio wọ'gba o."

T'o ba ri awọn ----- ---, yio bi nwọn pe, "Ṣe iṣẹ nyin, ṣe o nm'owo lọwọ dădă?"

Inu ---- ------ yio si dun.

T'o ba ri awọn agbalagba, yio ---- ki nwọn.

1. Kinni o yẹ ki ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps ki o kọkọ mọ bi o ba fẹ dara pọ mọ awọn ti o wa ni Naijiria?
2. Bawo ni yio tiṣe ki awọn agbẹ?
3. Kinni yio wi fun awọn oniṣowo bi o ba fẹ ki wọn?
4. Kinni yio ṣe nigbati o ba ri awọn agbalagba?

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba lọ si Naijiria, ti o si fẹ da'ra pọ mọ awọn ti o wa nibẹ pãpã julọ lati ki nwọn, t'o ba de ọdọ awọn agbẹ, yio sọ wipe, "Ẹ ku 'ṣẹ o, ẹ ku at'ãrọ. Ṣe'ṣẹ nyin nlọ dãdã?"	When a PCV goes to Nigeria, and he wishes to associate himself with the people that are there, especially to greet them - when he visits farmers he will say, "Well done since morning! Is your work progressing well?"
T'o ba de ọdọ awọn oniṣowo, bakannã yio sọpe, "Ṣe aje nwọ igba?"	When he reaches the traders, likewise he will say, "Hope money enters your calabash."
Bayi, inu awọn enia yio dun wipe: "A! enia dãdã ni araḳunrin tabi arabinrin yi."	Thus, the people will be happy and say, "This is a very nice man or woman."
T'o ba ri agbalagba, yio kọkọ ki nwọn,'toripe awọn enia wa pe a gbọdọ bọwọ fun agba.	When he sees his elders he will greet them first, because our people say that we must pay respect to our elders.

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá
lọ sí Nàìjíríà, tí ó sì fẹ́
da'ra pọ̀ mọ́ àwọn tí ó wà níbẹ̀
pãpã jùlọ láti kí nwọn, t'ó
bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ̀, yío sọ
wípé, "Ẹ kú 'ṣẹ́ o, ẹ kú àt'ã́̌rọ̀.
Ṣé'ṣẹ́ nyín ńlọ dãdã?"

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ àwọn oníṣòwò,
bákannẫ yío sọpé, "Ṣé ajé
ńwọ igbá?"

Báyǐ, inú àwọn ènìà yío dùn
wípé: "Â! ènìà dãdã ni
arákùnrin tàbí arábìnrin yǐ."

T'ó bá rí àgbàlagbà, yío kọ̌kọ́
kí nwọn,'torípé àwọn ènìà
wa pé a gbọ́dọ̀ bọ̀wọ̀ fún àgbà.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
-- -- --------, ti o si fẹ
da'ra pọ mọ ---- -- - -- ----
pãpã julọ lati ki nwọn, t'o
ba de ọdọ---- -----, yio sọ
wipe, "Ẹ ku 'ṣẹ o, ẹ ku at'ãrọ.
Ṣe'ṣẹ nyin nlọ dãdã?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn oniṣowo,
bakannã yio sọpe, "-- ---
--- ----?"

Bayi, --- ---- ---- yio dun
wipe: "A! enia dãdã ni
arakunrin tabi arabinrin yi."

T'o -- ri ---------, yio kọkọ
ki nwọn,'toripe awọn enia
wa pe a ----- bọwọ fun agba.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba
-- -- Naijiria, ti o si fẹ
----- -- -- awọn ti o wa nibẹ
pãpã julọ lati -- nwọn, t'o
ba de ọdọ awọn agbẹ, yio sọ
wipe, "Ẹ ku 'ṣẹ o, ẹ ku at'ãrọ.
-- -- ---- --- ----?"

T'o ba de ọdọ ---- ------ ,
bakannã yio sọpe, "Ṣe aje
nwọ igba?"

Bayi, inu awọn enia yio dun
wipe: "A! enia dãdã ni
--------- tabi --------- yi."

T'o ba ri agbalagba, yio ----
-- nwọn,'toripe awọn enia
wa pe a gbọdọ ---- fun agba.

1. **Lărin onișowo tabi agbẹ, tani ikini yi wa fun: "Ṣe ajẹ nwọgba o?"**

2. **Kinni awọn enia yio sọ nipa ẹniti o ba nki enia dădă?**

3. **Ti ọmọ Peace Corps bari agbalagba kinni yẹ ki o kọkọ ṣe?**

4. **Kinni awọn enia gbagbọ pe a gbọdọ ṣe si awọn agbalagba?**

YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Enia kiki jẹ ohun ti o ṣe pataki lãrin awọn Yoruba.	**Greeting is an important thing (custom) among the Yoruba people.**
Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba lọ si ãrin awọn Yoruba, ti o si fẹ kọ bi a tiṣe ki enia, ohun ti o ṣe pataki ni wipe, ki o mọ ọna ti o gba ki nwọn dãdã.	**When a PCV goes to [live] among ('the midst of') the Yoruba people, and he wants to learn how we greet people, what is important is that he knows how he can greet them well.**
Ti o ba de ọdọ awọn agbẹ, yio sọ fun nwon pe, "Ẹ ku at'ãrọ, ẹ ku 'ṣe o. Ṣe nkan oko ndara?"	**When he comes upon farmers he will tell them, "Well done since morning! You have worked well! Hope the crops are good!"**
T'o ba de ọdọ awọn oniṣowo, yio sọ pe, "Ṣe aje nwọ'gba o?"	**When he comes to traders he will tell them, "Hope your business is prospering!" ('Hope money is entering your calabash.')**
T'o ba de ọdọ awọn ti nta'ja, bakannã ni yio ki nwọn.	**If he comes to sellers, in the same way he will greet them.**
Awọn enia wa gbagbọ wipe, ọmọ kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ ki agbalagba.	**Our people believe that the young ought to be the first to greet their elders.**

Ènìà kíkí jẹ́ ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì lârin àwọn Yorùbá.

Nígbàtí ọmọ'ṣẹ́ Peace Corps t'ó bá lọ sí ã̀rin àwọn Yorùbá, tí ó sì fẹ́ kọ́ bí a tiṣe kí ènìà, ohun tí ó ṣe pàtàkì ni wípé, kí ó mọ ọ̀nà tí ó gbà kí nwọn dãdã.

Tí ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn àgbẹ̀, yío sọ fún nwon pé, "Ẹ kú àt'ã̃rọ̀, ẹ kú 'ṣe o. Ṣé nkan oko ńdára?"

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn oníṣòwò, yío sọ pé, "Ṣé ajé ńwọ'gbá o?"

T'ó bá dé ọ̀dọ̀ àwọn tí ńta'jà, bákannâ ni yío kǐ nwọn.

Àwọn ènìà wa gbàgbọ́ wípé, ọmọ kékeré l'ó ye k'ó kọ kí àgbàlagbà.

Enia kiki jẹ ---- -- - -- ------ lãrin awọn Yoruba.

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o -- ---- ---- ---- Yoruba, ti o si -- kọ bi a tiṣe ki enia, ohun ti o ṣe ------ ni wipe, ki o mọ ___ ti o gba ki nwọn dãdã.

Ti o ba de --- awọn agbẹ, yio -- --- nwon pe, "- -- ------, ẹ ku 'ṣe o. Ṣe nkan oko ndara?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn oniṣowo, yio sọ pe, "-- --- ------- _?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn ti ------ , bakannã ni yio ki nwọn.

Awọn enia wa ------ wipe, ___ kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ ki agbalagba.

Enia ---- jẹ ohun ti o ṣe ------ lãrin awọn Yoruba.

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba lọ si ---- ---- Yoruba, ti o si fẹ kọ bi a ---- -- ----, ohun ti o ṣe pataki ni wipe, ki o mọ ọna ti o gba ki nwọn dãdã.

Ti o ba de ọdọ ---- ----, yio sọ fun nwon pe, "Ẹ ku at'ãrọ, ẹ ku 'ṣe o. Ṣe nkan oko -----?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn -------, yio sọ pe, "Ṣe --- nwọ'gba o?"

T'o ba de ọdọ awọn ti nta'ja, ------- ni yio ki nwọn.

Awọn enia wa gbagbọ wipe, ọmọ kekere l'o yẹ k'o kọ ki ---------.

1. Kinni enia kiki jẹ lãrin awọn Yoruba?

2. Kinni o ṣe pataki fun ọmọ'ṣe Peace Corps lati mọ nigbati o ba lọ si Naijiria?

3. Iru awọn oniṣẹ wo ni ikini yi wa fun: "Ṣe nkan oko ndara?"

4. Awọn enia gbagbọ, wipe ____ l'o yẹ ki o kọkọ ki ____.

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki agbalagba, ko ni sọ wipe[1] "iwọ," ṣugbọn yio pe "ẹ."	When a younger person wants to greet an elderly person he is not to use "iwọ" ("you" for ones equal), but he will say "ẹ" ("you" respectfully).
Nipa eleyi, yio 'pe "Ẹ kãbọ o," "Ẹ kãrọ o."	In reference to this, he will say "Welcome sir," [or] "Good morning sir."
Ṣugbọn t'o ba ṣepe ẹgbẹ rẹ ni, o le pe "Kãrọ," tabi "Kãbọ."	But if he is his contemporary he can say "Good morning!" or "Welcome!"
Ọmọkunrin yio dọbalẹ fun ẹni t'o ba jũ lọ, ṣugbọn obinrin yio kunlẹ.	The boy will prostrate for whoever is older than he is but a girl will kneel.
Obinrin pãpã, t'o ba fẹ ki ọkọ rẹ, yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kãrọ o,ọkọ mi," tabi "Ẹ kãbọ o, ọkọ mi."	Even if a women wants to salute her husband, she will say, "Good morning, my husband" or "Welcome, my husband."
Eyi jẹ aṣa lãrin awọn Yoruba.	This is a custom among the Yoruba people.

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[1] /ko ni lọ wi/ corrected to /ko ni sọ wipe/.

Nígbàtí ọmọ kékeré bá fẹ́ kí
àgbàlagbà, kò ní sọ wípé[1]
"ìwọ," ṣùgbọ́n yío pe "ẹ."

Nípa eléyǐ, yio pe "Ẹ kã̂bọ̀ o,"
"Ẹ kã̌rọ̀ o."

Ṣùgbọ́n t'ó bá ṣepé ẹgbẹ́ rẹ̀ ni,
ó lè pé "Kã̌rọ̀," tàbí "Kã̂bọ̀."

Ọmọkùnrin yío dọ̀bálẹ̀ fún ẹni
t'ó bá jũ̌ lọ, ṣùgbọ́n obìnrin
yío kũ̌nlẹ̀.

Obìnrin pãpã́, t'ó bá fẹ́ kí ọkọ
rẹ̀, yío sọ pé, "Ẹ kã̌rọ̀ o,ọkọ
mi," tàbí "Ẹ kã̂bọ̀ o, ọkọ mi."

Èyí jẹ́ àṣà lã̂rin àwọn Yorùbá.

Nigbati ọmọ ------ ba fẹ ki
agbalagba, ko ni sọ wipe
"---," ṣugbọn yio pe "-."

Nipa -----, yio -- "Ẹ kãbọ o,"
"Ẹ kãrọ o."

Ṣugbọn t'o ba ---- ẹgbẹ rẹ ni,
o le -- "Kãrọ," tabi "Kãbọ."

Ọmọkunrin yio ------ fun ẹni
t'o ba jũ lọ, ------ obinrin
yio -----.

Obinrin ----, t'o ba fẹ ki ọkọ
rẹ, --- -- --, "Ẹ kãrọ o,ọkọ
mi," tabi "Ẹ kãbọ o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ aṣa ----- ---- Yoruba.

Nigbati --- kekere ba fẹ ki
agbalagba, -- -- -- wipe
"iwọ," ṣugbọn yio pe "ẹ."

Nipa eleyi, yio pe "- ---- -,"
"Ẹ kãrọ o."

Ṣugbọn t'o ba ṣepe ---- rẹ ni,
o le pe "Kãrọ," tabi "----."

---------yio dọbalẹ fun ẹni
t'o ba jũ lọ, ṣugbọn -------
yio kunlẹ.

Obinrin pãpã, t'o ba fẹ ki ---
--, yio sọ pe, "Ẹ ---- o,ọkọ
mi," tabi "Ẹ kãbọ o, ọkọ mi."

Eyi jẹ --- lãrin awọn ------.

1. Awọn wo ninu iwọnyi ni ọmọ kekere yio lo ti o ba fẹ ki agbalagba (ẹ, ẹyin) tabi (o, iwọ)?
2. Kinni itumọ "ẹ kabọ o" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Ti a ba kọkọ ri enia ni ãrọ bawo ni ao tiṣe kĩ?
4. Iru ipo wo ni awọn ọmọkunrin mã wa ni aiye ijelo bi nwọn ba nki ẹniti o ju wọn lọ?
5. Kinni obinrin yio ṣe bi o ba nki ẹniti o jũ lọ?
6. Bawo ni obinrin tiṣe le ki ọkọ rẹ ti o (ọkọ) ba ṣẹṣẹ ti ode de?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ kekere ba fẹ ki agbalagba, kibãṣe ọkunrin, kibãṣe obinrin, "ẹ" ni yio wi.	When a younger person wants to greet an elderly person, whether a man or a woman, "ẹ" (the respect form for "you") is what he will say.
Yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kãrọ" tabi "Ẹ kãbọ."	He will say "Good morning, sir" or "Welcome, sir."
T'o ba ṣepe ọkọ rẹ ni, o le pe "Ẹ kãrọ o, ọkọ mi."	If he were to be her husband, she (the wife) will say "Good morning my husband."
Awọn agbalagba mã sọ wipe ọmọ kekere ko gbọdọ yaju si agbalagba.	The elderly persons say that the youths should not insult the elders.
Nitorinã, nwọn ni ọwọ lati bọwọ fun awọn ti o ba ju nwọn lọ.	Therefore they should give respect to those who are older than they are.
Ọkunrin, o ndọbalẹ, obinrin, o si nkunlẹ lati ki ẹni t'o ba ju nwọn lọ.	A man prostrates, and a woman kneels to salute whoever is older than they are.
Eyi jẹ aṣa ti o wọpọ lãrin Yoruba.	This is a practice common among the Yoruba people.

Nígbàtí ọmọ kékeré bá fẹ́ kí
àgbàlagbà, kìbâṣe ọkùnrin,
kìbâṣe obìnrin, "ẹ" ni yío wǐ.

Yío sọ pé, "Ẹ kã̌rọ̀" tabí "Ẹ kâbọ̀."

T'ó bá ṣepé ọkọ rẹ̀ ni, ó lè pé
"Ẹ kã̃rọ̀ o, ọkọ mi."

Àwọn àgbàlagbà mã sọ wípé
ọmọ kékeré kò gbọ́dọ̀ yájù
sí àgbàlagbà.

Nítorínâ, nwọ́n ní ọ̀wọ̀ láti
bọ̀wọ̀ fún àwọn tí ó bá jù
nwọ́n lọ.

Ọkùnrin, ó ńdọ̀bálẹ̀, obìnrin,
ó sì ńkúnlẹ̀ láti kí ẹni t'ó
bá jù nwọ́n lọ.

Èyí jẹ́ àṣà tí ó wọ́pọ̀ lârin
Yorùbá.

Nigbati --- ------ ba fẹ ki
---------, kibãṣe ọkunrin,
kibãṣe obinrin, "ẹ" ni yio wi.

Yio sọ pe, "- ----" tabi "Ẹ kãbọ."

T'o ba ṣepe --- -- --, o le pe
"Ẹ kãrọ o, ọkọ mi."

Awọn --------- mã sọ ----
ọmọ ------ ko gbọdọ yaju
si agbalagba.

Nitorinã, nwọn ni ọwọ lati
---- fun awọn ti o ba ju
---- --.

-------, o ndọbalẹ, -------,
o si nkunlẹ lati ki ẹni t'o
ba ju nwọn lọ.

Eyi jẹ --- ti o ---- lãrin
Yoruba.

Nigbati ọmọ kekere -- -- ki
agbalagba, kibãṣe ọkunrin,
kibãṣe obinrin, "ẹ" -- --- --.

Yio sọ pe, "Ẹ kãrọ" tabi "- ----."

T'o ba ṣepe ọkọ rẹ ni, o -- --
"Ẹ kãrọ o, ___ __."

Awọn agbalagba mã sọ wipe
ọmọ kekere ko_____ ____
agbalagba.

Nitorinã, nwọn ni ọwọ lati
bọwọ fun awọn ti o ba --
---- lọ.

Ọkunrin, o ndọbalẹ, obinrin,
o si nkunlẹ lati ki ẹni t'o
ba ju nwọn lọ.

Eyi jẹ aṣa -- - ---- lãrin
------.

1. Tani awọn ọmọde le lo "o" tabi "iwọ" fun?
2. Kinni itumọ "ẹ karọ" ni ede oyinbo?
3. Kinni ọkan ninu awọn ohun ti ko yẹ ki ọmọ kekere ṣe si agbalagba?
4. Iru enia wo ni awọn obinrin nkunlẹ fun ti ọkunrin si ndọbalẹ fun?
5. Kinni obinrin yio wi ti o ba fẹ ki ọkọ rẹ ni ãrọ?

MORE ABOUT YORUBA GREETINGS - TEXT 3

Ọna lati ki enia lãrin Yoruba pin si oriṣi meji.	The methods of greetings among the Yoruba people divide into two kinds.
Ọkunrin, o ndọbalẹ, obinrin, o si nkunlẹ.	A man prostrates and a woman kneels.
Ibaṣe ọkunrin tabi obinrin, nigbakigba ti nwọn ba fẹ ki ẹnit'o ju nwọn lọ, nwọn yio lọ pe, "Ẹ kãrọ o," tabi "Ẹ kãbọ o."	Whether men or women, whenever they want to greet their elders they will say, "Good morning, sir" or "Welcome, sir."
T'o ba ṣepe irọ nwọn ni, nwọn yio sọpe, "Kãrọ" tabi "Kãbọ'"	If he were to be their contemporary, they will say, "Good morning!" or "Welcome!"
Awọn ọmọ kekere ni kọkọ ki agbalagba.	The youths greet the elders first.
Awọn agbalagba a si mã fi ọla fun awọn ọmọ ti nwọn ba nki nwọn daradara.	The elders usually give kind regards to the youths that greet them well.
Ikini, o jẹ ohun ti o wọpọ lãrin Yoruba.	Greeting is a common thing among the Yoruba people.

Ọ̀nà láti kí ènìà lẫrin Yorùbá
pín sí oríṣǐ méjì.

Ọkùnrin, ó ńdọ̀bálẹ̀, obìnrin,
ó sì ńkúnlẹ̀.

Ìbẫṣe ọkùnrin tàbí obìnrin,
nígbàkígbà tí nwọ́n bá fẹ́
kí ẹnit'ó jù nwọ́n lọ, nwọn
yío lọ pé, "Ẹ kẫrọ o," tàbí
"Ẹ kâbọ̀ o."

T'ó bá ṣepé irọ̀ nwọn ni, nwọn
yío sọpé, "Kẫrọ" tàbí "Kẫbọ̀'"

Àwọn ọmọ kékeré ni kọ́kọ́ kí
àgbàlagbà.

Àwọn àgbàlagbà a sì mã fi ọ̀la
fún àwọn ọmọ tí nwọ́n bá ńkí
nwọn dáradára.

Ìkíni, ó jẹ́ ohun tí ó wọ́pọ̀
lẫrin Yorùbá.

Ọna lati --enia lãrin Yoruba
pin si ----- ----.

Ọkunrin, o ------- , obinrin,
o si ------.

Ibaṣe ọkunrin tabi obinrin,
---------- ti nwọn ba fẹ
ki ẹnit'o -- ---- --, nwọn
yio lọ pe, "Ẹ kãrọ o," tabi
"Ẹ kãbọ o."

T'o ba ṣepe --- nwọn ni, nwọn
yio sọpe, "----" tabi "----'"

Awọn --- ------- ni kọkọ ki
agbalagba.

Awọn agbalagba a si mã fi ọla
fun awọn --- -- nwọn ba nki
nwọn --------.

Ikini, o jẹ ohun ti o ----
lãrin Yoruba.

--- lati ki enia _____ Yoruba
___ si oriṣi meji.

-------, o ndọbalẹ, -------,
o -- nkunlẹ.

----- ọkunrin ---- obinrin,
ǹigbakigba ti nwọn -- fẹ
ki ------ ju nwọn lọ, nwọn
yio -- --, "Ẹ ---- o," tabi
"Ẹ ---- o."

T'o ba ____ irọ nwọn --, nwọn
________, "Kã́rọ" tabi "Kã́bọ'"

---- ọmọ kekere ni ---- ki
agbalagba.

Awọn _________ a si -- fi ___
fun awọn ọmọ ti nwọn ba ---
nwọn daradara.

_____, o jẹ ---- ti o wọpọ
_____ Yoruba.

1. Oriṣi ọna melo ni ati ki'ni larin awọn Yoruba pin si?
2. Ọkúnrin yio ____, obinrin yio si ____ bi nwọn ba fẹ lati
ki ẹniti o ju nwọn lọ.
3. Tani a le lo "karọ" tabi "kabọ" fun?
4. Kinni iki'ni jẹ lâ̄rin awọn Yoruba?
5. Tumọ ede oyinbo yi si Yoruba: "Good morning sir," "Welcome!"

MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 1

Ni asiko yi, awọn t'o jẹpe nwọn kọ ẹkọ, ikini nwọn, o yatọ si awọn baba nla wa.	Nowadays, those that are educated - their forms of greetings are somewhat different from our grandfathers'.
Ti asiko awọn baba nla wa, ọkunrin yio dọbalẹ, obinrin yio si kunlẹ.	As in the time of our grandfathers, men would prostrate, and women would kneel.
Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, nwọn nfi ọwọ sẹhin ki awọn ti o ju nwọn lọ ni.	But nowadays, they put their hands behind them in greeting those that are older than they are.
Ki iṣepe obinrin yio kunlẹ ki o to di'gba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi mã jẹ ẹniti o lọbọwọ fun enia o," tabi ọmọkunrin K'o dọbalẹ.	It is not that a woman has to kneel before we can say, "This person is one that has respect for people," or for a boy to prostrate.
Iwọnyẹn, o ti kọja lọ patapata.	Those things (practices) have gone completely.
Ni asiko yi ifọwọ sẹhin kini l'o wa.	Now [at this time] placing hands behind oneself is the practice.

Ní àsìkò yĭ, àwọn t'ó jẹ́pé
nwọ́n kọ́ ẹ̀kọ́, ìkíni nwọn, ó
yàtọ̀ sí àwọn bàbá ńlá wa.

Tí àsìkò àwọn bàbá ńlá wa,
ọkùnrin yío dọ̀bálẹ̀,
obìnrin yío sì kúnlẹ̀.

Ṣùgbọ́n ní ìgbàyĭ, nwọ́n ńfi
ọwọ́ sẹ́hìn kí àwọn tí ó jù
nwọ́n lọ ni.

Kì íṣepé obìnrin yío kŭnlẹ̀ kí ó
tó dì̍gbà t'á pĕ "Âh, eléyĭ mã
jẹ ẹnití ó lọ́bọ̀wọ̀ fún ènìà o,"
tàbí ọmọ̀kùnrin k̍ó dọ̀bálẹ̀.

Ìwọ̀nyẹn, ó ti kọjá lọ pátápátá.

Ní àsìkò yĭ ìfọwọ́ sẹ́hìn kíni
l'ó wà.

Ni -----yi, awọn t'o jẹpe
nwọn -- ---, ikini nwọn, o
yatọ si awọn baba nla wa.

Ti asiko awọn ---- --- wa,
------- yio dọbalẹ,
-------- yio si kunlẹ.

Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, ---- ---
--- ----- ki awọn ti o
---- --ni.

Ki iṣepe ------- yio kunlẹ ki o
to di̍gba t'a pe "Ah, ----- mã
jẹ ẹniti o lọbọwọ fun enia o,"
tabi --------- k̍o dọbalẹ.

-------, o ti kọja lọ --------.

Ni ----- -- ifọwọ sẹhin kini
l'o wa.

Ni asiko yi, awọn t'o jẹpe
nwọn kọ ẹkọ, ----- nwọn, o
---- si awọn baba nla wa.

Ti ----- awọn baba nla wa,
ọkunrin yio ------,
obinrin yio si -----.

Ṣugbọn ni ------, nwọn nfi
--- ----- ki awọn ti o ju
nwọn lọ ni.

Ki iṣepe obinrin yio ----- ki o
to di̍gba t'a pe "Ah, eleyi mã
jẹ ẹniti o ------ fun enia o,"
tabi ọmọkunrin k̍o ------.

Iwọnyẹn, o ti ---- -- patapata.

Ni asiko yi ----- ----- kini
l'o wa.

1. Bawo ni awọn ọkunrin ṣe nki enia ni aiye atijọ?
2. Bi obinrin yio ba ki ẹniti o jũlọ bawo ni yio tiṣe?
3. Bawo ni ọkunrin ati obinrin ti nki enia ni igba yi?
4. Njẹ aṣa ikini ti aiye ode oni dara?

MODERN GREETING CUSTOMS - TEXT 2

Ni asiko yi, awọn ti nwọn ni ẹkọ, ikini nwọn o yatọ diẹ si ti awọn baba nla wa.	At this time, those that have education, their greeting is a bit different from that of our grandfathers.
Awọn baba nla wa nkunlẹ, nwọn si ndọbalẹ nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ki enia.	Our grandparents kneel and they also prostrate when they want to greet people.
Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, awọn ti nwọn k'ẹkọ, nwọn nfi ọwọ sẹhin lati ki'ni ni.	But nowadays those that are educated put their hands behind themselves in order to greet.
Ọwọ wa nibi eleyi nã.	Respect is also [shown] in this too.
Ki iṣe pe o d'igbati obinrin ba kunlẹ tabi ọkunrin ba dọbalẹ nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.	It is not necessarily when a woman kneels or a man prostrates that he or she has respect.
Eleyi jẹ ohun[1] ti o ti kọja lọ sẹhin.	This is a thing (custom) that has passed.

---

[1] i.e. /aṣa/

Ní àsìkò yǐ, àwọn tí nwọ́n ní ẹ̀kọ́, ìkíni nwọn ó yàtọ̀ díẹ̀ sí ti àwọn bàbá ńlá wa.

Àwọn bàbá ńlá wa ńkúnlẹ̀, nwọ́n sì ńdọ̀bálẹ̀ nígbàtí nwọ́n bá fẹ́ kí ènìà.

Ṣùgbọ́n ní ìgbàyí, àwọn tí nwọ́n kẹ́kọ̌, nwọ́n ńfi ọwọ́ sẹ́hìn láti kí'ni ni.

Ọ̀wọ̀ wà níbi eléyǐ nã̂.

Kì íṣe pé ó d'ìgbàtí obìnrin bá kúnlẹ̀ tàbí ọkùnrin bá dọ̀bálẹ̀ nìkan l'ó tó ní ọ̀wọ̀ nínú.

Eléyǐ jẹ́ ohun tí ó ti kọjá lọ sẹ́hìn.

Ni asiko yi, awọn ti nwọn ni ẹkọ, ----- ---- o yatọ diẹ si ti awọn ---- --- wa.

Awọn ---- --- wa nkunlẹ, nwọn si ndọbalẹ nigbati nwọn ba fẹ -- ----.

Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, ---- -- ---- ----, nwọn nfi ọwọ sẹhin lati ki'ni ni.

Ọwọ wa nibi eleyi nã.

Ki iṣe pe o d'igbati ------- ba kunlẹ tabi ------- ba dọbalẹ nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.

Eleyi jẹ ohun ti - -- ---- lọ sẹhin.

Ni asiko yi, awọn ti nwọn ni ẹkọ, ikini nwọn o ---- --- si ti awọn baba nla wa.

Awọn baba nla wa ------, nwọn si -------nigbati nwọn ba fẹ ki enia.

Ṣugbọn ni igbayi, awọn ti nwọn kẹ́kọ, nwọn --- --- -----lati ki'ni ni.

---wa nibi eleyi nã.

Ki iṣe pe o d'igbati obinrin ba -----tabi ọkunrin ba ------ nikan l'o to ni ọwọ ninu.

Eleyi jẹ ohun ti o ti ---- -- -----.

---

1. Pari gbolohun ọrọ yi: "Ikini awọn ti o ka iwe ___ si ti awọn baba nla wa."

2. Bawo ni awọn baba nla ati iya nla wa ṣe nki enia?

3. Bawo ni awọn ti o k'ẹkọ ṣe nki enia ni aiye ode oni?

4. Aṣa ikini wo ni ko wọpọ tobẹ̆ mọ?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 1

Ki a t'o ni irẹpọ lãrin awọn enia ti a nba gbe, o yẹ ki a mọ aṣa nwọn.	Before we have harmony among the people with whom we are living, it is proper that we should understand their customs.
Aṣa kinni ni ãrin Yoruba ni wipe, nigbati nwọn ba fun alejo ni nkan, ko yẹ ki alejo k'o kọ̃.	One custom among the Yorubas is that when they give a visitor[1] something, it is not proper for the visitor to reject it.
Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwọn ro wipe alejo t'o kọ nkan, o nṣe fãri ni tabi ko fẹran awọn, tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.	By [his] doing this, they think that a visitor that refuses to accept something is being ostentatious or that he does not like them or that he thinks that he has had enough [of everything].
Nitorinã, o yẹ ki alejo k'o gba ohun ti nwọn ba fũn.	Therefore, it is proper that a visitor accept whatever is given to him.
Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile ko gbọdọ tọ'ka si ẹniti o ba jũ lọ ti nwọn ba nsọrọ wipe, "Iwọ nã ni mo nba wi".	In the second way, the visitor or the host should not point his finger at whomever is older than he when they are saying that - "You are the one I am talking to."
Ko gbọdọ ṣe eleyi.	He should not do this.

---

[1] /Alejo/ may mean 'visitor, foreigner, guest, alien,' or, frequently heard in Nigeria, 'stranger.'

Kí a t'ó ní ìrẹ́pọ̀ lã̂rin àwọn
ènìà tí à ńbá gbé, ó yẹ kí
a mọ àṣà nwọn.

Àṣà kǐnní ní ã̀rin Yorùbá ni
wípé, nígbàtí nwọ́n bá fún
àlejò ní nkan, kò yẹ ki
àlejò k'ó kọ̃̌.

Nípa ṣíṣé báyǐ, nwọ́n rò wípé
àlejò t'ó kọ nkan, ó ńṣe
fã̂rí ni tàbí kò fẹ́ràn àwọn,
tàbí ó rò pé òn̄ ti ní tó.

Nítorínã̂, ó yẹ kí àlejò k'ó gba
ohun tí nwọ́n bá fũn.

Ní ọ̀nà kejì, àlejò tàbí onílé
kò gbọ́dọ̀ tọ́'ka sí ẹnití ó
bá jǔ̃ lọ tí nwọ́n bá ńsọ̀rọ̀
wípé, "Ìwọ nã̂ ni mò ńbá wí".

Kò gbọ́dọ̀ ṣe eléyǐ.

Ki a t'o ni ----- lãrin awọn
enia ti a nba gbe, o yẹ ki
a mọ aṣa nwọn.

Aṣa kinni ni ãrin Yoruba ni
wipe, nigbati nwọn ba fun
-----ni nkan, -- -- --
-----k'o kọ̃.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwọn ro wipe
alejo t'o kọ nkan, o nṣe
fãri ni tabi ko fẹran awọn,
tabi o ro pe -- -- -- --.

Nitorinã, o -- ki ----- k'o gba
ohun ti nwọn ba fũn.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile
ko gbọdọ ----- -- ----- -
-- -- -- -- nwọn ba nsọrọ
wipe, "Iwọ nã ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọdọ ṣe eleyi.

Ki a t'o ni irẹpọ lãrin awọn enia ti a ǹba gbe, o yẹ -- - --- -- nwọn.

Aṣa kinni ni ārin Yoruba ni wipe, nigbati nwọn ba fun alejo ni nkan, ko yẹ ki alejo --- --.

Nipa ṣiṣe bayi, nwọn ro wipe alejo t'o kọ nkan, o nṣe ---- ni tabi -- ----- awọn, tabi o ro pe on ti ni to.

Nitorinã, o yẹ ki alejo k'o gba ohun ti nwọn -- ---.

Ni ọna keji, alejo tabi onile ko gbọdọ tọ'ka si ẹniti o -- -- -- ti nwọn ba nsọrọ wipe, "Iwọ nã ni mo nba wi".

Ko gbọdọ ṣe eleyi.

1. Nitori kinni o fi yẹ ki a mọ nipa aṣa awọn ẹniti a nba gbe?
2. Sọ aṣa kan ti o mọ lãrin awọn Yoruba.
3. Kinni awọn Yoruba yio ro nipa ẹniti o ba kọ lati gba ẹbun lọwọ wọn?
4. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa itọka si enia?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 2

Ki a to le gbepọ dãdã, o yẹ ki a mọ aṣa awọn ẹniti a nba gbe.	**Before we can live together well, it is proper that we know the customs of those we are living with.**
Nigbati alejo ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe aṣa nwọn, on gbọdọ mọ̃.	**When a foreigner goes to Yoruba land, it is proper that he knows their customs; he has to know it.**
Ekinni, ti nwọn ba bũn ni nkan, o yẹ k'o fi tayọtayọ gbã, ko yẹ k'o kọ̃.	**First, if they give him something, it is proper that he receive it gladly; it is not proper that he refuse it.**
Ekeji, ti nwọn ba nsọrọ, ko yẹ k'o na ika sẹni t'o ba jũ lọ tabi k'o wõ loju.	**Secondly, if they are speaking it is not proper that he points his finger to his elder or even looks straight at his face.**
Ẹkẹta, ti nwon ba fẹ fũn ni nkan, o yẹ k'o gbã tayọtayọ.	**Thirdly, if they want to give him something, it is proper that he receive it gladly.**
Ti ohun pãpã ba si fẹ fun enia ni rkan, ko yẹ k'o fi ọwọ osi fũn.	**If he, himself, wants to give a person something, it is not right to use the left hand in giving it to him.**
Ọwọ ọtun l'o yẹ k'o fi fun ẹnit'o fẹ fun.	**The right hand is the proper one to use in giving (things) to whom he wants to give.**
T'o ba fi ọwọ osi fũn, nwọn yio kã si alĕbu.	**If he gives him (something) with the left hand, they will count it as an insult (a blemish in his character).**

Kí a tó lè gbépọ̀ dãdã, ó yẹ
kí a mọ àṣà àwọn ẹnití à
ńbá gbé.

Nígbàtí àlejò bá lọ sí ilẹ̀
Yorùbá, ó yẹ k'ó mọ̀ wípé
àṣà nwọn, òn̄ gbọ́dọ̀ mọ̃̌.

Èkínní, tí nwọ́n bá bṹn ní
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó fi tayọ̀tayọ̀
gbã̌, kò yẹ k'ó kọ̃̌.

Èkejì, tí nwọ́n bá ńsọ̀rọ̀, kò
yẹ k'ó na ìka sẹ́ni t'ó bá
jũ̌ lọ tàbí k'ó wõ̌ lójú.

Ẹ̀kẹta, tí nwọ́n bá fẹ́ fṹn ní
nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbã̌ tayọ̀tayọ̀.

Tí ohun pãpã bá sì fẹ́ fún ènìà
ní nkan, kò yẹ k'ó fi ọwọ́
òsì fṹn.

Ọwọ́ ọ̀tún l'ó yẹ k'ó fi fún
ẹnit'ó fẹ́ fún.

T'ó bá fi ọwọ́ òsì fṹn, nwọn
yío kã̌ sí àlẽ́bù.

Ki a to le gbepọ ----, o yẹ
ki a mọ aṣa ---- ----- a
nba gbe.

Nigbati alejo ba lọ si ---
------, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe
--- ----, on gbọdọ mọ̃.

Ekinni, ti nwọn ba bũn ni
nkan, o yẹ k'o fi --------
gbã, ko yẹ k'o --.

Ekeji, ti nwọn ba nsọrọ, --
-- k'o na --- sẹni t'o ba
jũ lọ tabi k'o wõ loju.

Ekẹta, ti nwon ba -- --- --
----, o yẹ k'o gbã tayọtayọ.

Ti ohun pãpã ba si ------ enia
ni nkan, -- -- k'o fi ọwọ
osi fũn.

Ọwọ ọtun --- -- k'o fi fun
ẹnit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi --- --- fũn, mwọn
yio kã si alẽbu.

Ki a to le ----- dàdã, o yẹ ki a mọ --- awọn ẹniti a nba gbe.

Nigbati ----- -- -- si ilẹ Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe aṣa nwọn, on ----- mọ̃.

Ekinni, ti nwọn ba --- -- ----, o yẹ k'o fi tayọtayọ gbã, ko -- k'o kọ̃.

Ekeji, ti nwọn ba -----, ko yẹ k'o -- --- sẹni t'o ba jũ lọ tabi k'o -- ----.

Ẹkẹta, ti nwon ba fẹ fũn ni nkan, o yẹ k'o --- --------.

Ti ohun pãpã́ ba si fẹ fun enia ni nkan, ko -- k'o fi --- --- fũn.

--- ----l'o yẹ k'o fi fun ẹnit'o fẹ fun.

T'o ba fi ọwọ osi fũn, nwọn yio kã -- -----.

1. Kinni o yẹ ki alejo ki o mọ nigbati o ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba?
2. Bi nwọn ba bun alejo ni nkan kinni o yẹ ki o ṣe?
3. Ti ọmọde ati agbalagba ba nsọrọ kinni ko yẹ ki ọmọde ki o ṣe?
4. Ọwọ wo ni awọn Yoruba ro wipe o yẹ lati fi fun enia ni nkan?
5. Ẹniti o ba fi ọwọ aitọ fun enia ni nkan kinni awọn Yoruba kã si?

BEING TACTFUL - TEXT 3

Ki a to le gbe dãdã́ lãrin awọn enia kan, o yẹ ka mọ aṣa nwọn.	**Before we can live well among a nation it is proper that we know their likes and dislikes.**
Ẹnikẹni t'o ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba, o yẹ k'o mọ wipe ti nwọn ba bun on ni nkan, o yẹ k'o gbã.	**Whoever goes to Yoruba land should know that if they present him with something it is proper that he accept it.**
Ti o ba ṣe alaigbã, awọn yio ro wipe o nṣe fãri si awon ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.	**If he rejects it, they will think that he is being ostentatious before them or that he thinks that he has enough of everything.**
Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwọn sọrọ, ko yẹ k'o mã wo nwọn loju korokoro tabi k'o na'wọ si nwọn.	**Secondly if he is talking to them, it is not proper that he should look straight at their faces or that he point his finger at them.**
Aṣa yi jẹ nkan ti'ò darạ.	**This is a bad practice.**
Ẹkẹta, k'o ma f'ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni nkan.	**Thirdly, he should not use his left hand to give out something.**

Kí a tó lè gbé dãdã́ lã̂rin àwọn
ènìà kan, ó yẹ ká mọ àṣà nwọn.

Ẹnikẹ́ni t'ó bá lọ sí ilẹ̀ Yorùbá,
ó yẹ k'ó mọ̀ wípé tí nwọ́n bá
bún òn̄ ní nkan, ó yẹ k'ó gbã̌.

Tí ó bá ṣé alaigbã̆, àwọn yío
rò wípé ó ńṣe fã̂rí sí àwọn
ni tàbí ó rò pé òn̄ ní tó.

Ki a to le gbe ---- ----- awọn
enia kan, o yẹ ka mọ --- nwọn.

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba lọ si --- ------,
o yẹ k'o mọ wipe ti nwọn ba
bun on ni nkan, o yẹ --- ---.

Ti o ba ṣe alaigbã̆, awọn yio
ro wipe o --- ---- -- ----
ni tabi o ro pe on ni to.

Èkejì, tí ó bá ńbá nwọn sọ̀rọ̀,
kò yẹ k'ó mã wò nwọ́n lójú
kòrókòró tàbí k'ó na'wọ́ sí
nwọn.

Àṣà yi jẹ́ nkan tí'ò dára̩.

Ẹ̀kẹta, k'ó má f'ọwọ́ òsì fún
nwọn ní nkan.

Ekeji, ti o ba --- ---- ----,
ko yẹ k'o mã wo nwọn loju
korokoro tabi k'o na'wọ si
nwọn.

--- yi jẹ nkan ti'ò darạ.

Ẹkẹta, k'o ma f' --- --- fun
nwọn ni nkan.

Ki a to -- gbe dãdã́ lãrin awọn enia kan, o yẹ -- -- --- ----.

Ẹnikẹni t'o ba lọ -- ilẹ Yoruba, o yẹ k'o -- wipe ti nwọn ba --- -- -- ----, o yẹ k'o gbã.

Ti o ba ṣe -------, awọn yio ro wipe o nṣe fãri si awọn ni tabi o ro pe -- -- to.

Ekeji, ti o ba nba nwọn sọrọ, ko yẹ k'o mã wo nwọn ---- --------tabi k'o ----- si nwọn.

Aṣa yi jẹ nkan ti'ò ----.

Ẹkẹta, k'o ma f'ọwọ --- fun nwọn -- nkan.

1. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ki a to le gbe dãdã lãrin awọn enia kan o yẹ ki a mọ _____."
2. Sọ ọkan ninu ohun ti o yẹ ki ẹnikẹni ti o ba lọ si ilẹ Yoruba mọ.
3. Iru enia wo ni awọn Yoruba le sọ wipe o nṣe fãri si awọn wipe on ni to?
4. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa wiwo enia loju?
5. Aṣa kan ni wipe ki enia ki o maṣe fi ọwọ ____ fun enia ni nkan.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 1

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ ọrọ pataki fun ọ ti o mu ọ di ọlọgbọn enia laiye.	Iyanda Agbo, come let me tell you important words which will make you a wise person in the world.
Nigbati o ba nlọ si ãrin awọn enia, ma ṣe ri nwọn fin.	Whenever you go in the company of people, do not insult them.
Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi tayọtayọ gbã.	If they give you something, accept it gladly.
T'ọ̃ ba gbã, nwọn yio rọ pe o nṣe fãri si awọn ni tabi pe o ni to.	If you do not accept it they will think that you are showing off to them or that you have everything.
Lẹhinnã, ti awọn agbalagba ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ṣe wo oju nwọn korokoro.	Then if the elders are speaking to you, do not look straight at their faces.
Ma ṣe na ika si nwọn, arifin l'a npe eleyi.	Do not point your finger at them; for that is an insult ('insult is what we call this').
Lẹhinnã ti o ba tun fẹ fun nwọn ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ṣe fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.	Then if you also want to give them something (say - water), do not use your left hand to give it to them.
Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni kinni yi, arifin ni.	If you use your left hand to give them this thing, that is an insult.

Ìyàndá Àgbò, wá jẹ́ nsọ ọ̀rọ̀ pàtàkì fún ọ tí ó mú ọ di ọlọgbọ́n ènìà láíyé.

Nígbàtí ó bá ńlọ sí ã̀rin àwọn ènìà, má ṣe rí nwọn fín.

Tí nwọ́n bá bún ọ ní nkan, fi tayọ̀tayọ̀ gbǎ.

T'ọ̃̂ bá gbã̌, nwọn yío rò pé ò ńṣe fã̂rí sí àwọn ni tàbí pé o ní tó.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂, tí àwọn àgbàlagbà bá ńbá ọ sọ̀rọ̀, má ṣe wo ojú nwọn kòrókòró.

Má ṣe na ìka sí nwọn, àrifín l'à ńpe eléyǐ.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂ tí o bá tún fẹ́ fún nwọn ní nkan (pé omi ni), má ṣe fi ọwọ́ òsì fún nwọn.

Tí o bá fi ọwọ́ òsì fún nwọn ní kinní yǐ, àrifín ni.

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ --- ------ fun ọ ti o mu ọ di ọlọgbọn enia laiye.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ---- ---- ----, ma ṣe ri nwọn fin.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi --------gbã.

T'ọ̃ ba gbã, nwọn yio ro pe ---- ---- si awọn ni tabi pe o ni to.

Lẹhinnã, ti awọn --------- ba nba ọ ----, ma ṣe wo oju nwọn korokoro.

Ma ṣe na --- -- ----, arifin l'a npe eleyi.

Lẹhinnã ti o ba tun fẹ fun nwọn ni nkan (pe omi ni), ma ṣe fi --- --- fun nwọn.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni kinni yi, ------ ni.

Iyanda Agbo, wa jẹ nsọ ọrọ pataki fun ọ -- - -- - -- -------- enia laiye.

Nigbati o ba nlọ si ãrin awọn enia, ma ṣe -- ---- ---.

Ti nwọn ba --- - -- ----, fi tayọtayọ gbã.

--- -- ---, nwọn yio ro pe o nṣe fãri si awọn ni tabi pe o ni to.

Lẹhinnã, ti awọn agbalagba ba nba ọ sọrọ, -- -- -- --- ---- ---------.

Ma ṣe na ika si nwọn, ------ l'a npe eleyi.

Lẹhinnã ti o ba tun fẹ --- ---- -------- (pe omi ni), ma ṣe fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

Ti o ba fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn ni ----- --, arifin ni.

1. Iru ọrọ wo ni nwọn fẹ lati sọ fun Iyanda Agbo?
2. Kinni ko yẹ ki Iyanda ṣe nigbati o ba wa ni awujọ?
3. Bawo ni o ti yẹ ki o gba ohun ti nwọn ba bũn?
4. Kinni ero awọn enia ti Iyanda ko ba gba ẹbun ti nwọn fũn?
5. Kinni ko yẹ ki o ṣe ti agbalagba ba nbã sọrọ?
6. Nitori kinni ko yẹ ki o fi fun enia ni nkan pẹlu ọwọ osi?

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 2

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nsọ fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbọn.	**Iyanda Agbo, my son, come let me talk to you in words of wisdom.**
Ti o ba lọ si ãrin awọn agbalagba, ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ṣe wo oju nwọn.	**If you go in the company of the elders, if they are talking to you, do not look them straight in the face.**
Lẹhinnã, ma ṣe na ika si nwọn.	**Then do not point your finger at them.**
Arifin ni 'wọnyi.	**These are insults.**
Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi tayọtayọ gbã, k'õ si dupẹ lọwọ nwọn.	**If they give you something receive it gladly and then thank them.**
T'ọ̃ ba kọ̃, nwọn yio ro pe o nṣe fãri ni, ati wipe o ro pe o ni to.	**If you reject it, they will think that you are ostentatious, and that you feel that you have enough.**
Ti nwọn ba ni k'õ lọ ba wọn bu omi wa, tabi k'õ lọ ra nkan wa, t'õ ba de, ọwọ ọtun ni k'ŏ fi fun nwọn; ma fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.	**If they tell you to bring water for them or that you go and buy something (for them), when you come, give them (the thing) with your right hand; do not use your left hand to give it to them.**

Ìyàndá Àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí nsọ
fún ọ ní ọ̀rọ̀ ọgbọ́n.

Tí o bá lọ sí ã̀rin àwọn àgbàlagbà,
tí nwọ́n bá ńbá ọ sọ̀rọ̀, má ṣe wo
ojú nwọn.

Lẹ́hìnnã̂, má ṣe na ìka sí nwọn.

Àrifín ni 'wọ̀nyǐ.

Tí nwọ́n bá bún ọ ní nkan, fi
tayọ̀tayọ̀ gbã̌, k'ṍ si dúpẹ́
lọ́wọ́ nwọn.

T'ọ̃́ bá kọ̃̌, nwọn yío rò pé o
ńṣe fã̂rí ni, àti wípé o rò
pé o ní tó.

Tí nwọ́n bá ní k'ṍ lọ bá wọn
bu omi wá, tàbí k'ṍ lọ ra
nkan wá, t'ṍ bá dé, ọwọ́
ọ̀tún ni k'ṍ fi fún nwọn; má
fi ọwọ́ òsì fún nwọn.

------ ----, ọmọ mi, wa ki nsọ
fun ọ ni --- -----.

Ti o ba lọ si ---- awọn ---------,
ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ, ma ṣe wo
--- ----.

Lẹhinnã, ma ṣe na --- si ----.

------ ni 'wọnyi.

Ti nwọn ba --- ọ ni nkan, fi
-------- ---, k'õ si ----
---- nwọn.

T'ọ̃ ba kọ̃, ---- --- -- --
nse fãri ni, ati wipe o ro
pe - -- --.

Ti nwọn ba ni --- -- -- ---
-- --- --, tabi k'õ lọ ra
nkan wa, t'õ ba de, ---
---- ni k'õ fi fun nwọn; ma
fi --- --- fun nwọn.

Iyanda Agbo, --- -- , wa ki nsọ fun ọ ni ọrọ ọgbọn.

Ti o ba lọ si ãrin awọn agbalagba, -- ---- -- --- - ----, ma ṣe wo oju nwọn.

Lẹhinnã, ma ṣe na --- si nwọn.

Arifin ni 'wọnyi.

Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, fi tayọtayọ gbã, --- -- ---- lọwọ nwọn.

T'ọ̃ ba kọ̃, nwọn yio ro pe o nṣe fãri ni, ati wipe o ro pe - -- ---.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'õ lọ ba wọn bu omi wa, tabi k'õ lọ ra nkan wa, t'õ ba de, ọwọ ---- -- --- -- --- ----; ma fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.

1. Tumọ Yoruba yi si ede Oyinbo: "Ti o ba lọ si ãrin awọn agbalagba, ti nwọn ba nba ọ sọrọ mase wo oju nwọn".
2. Kinni aṣa awọn Yoruba nipa ika nina si enia?
3. Pari gbolohun oro yi: "Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan fi tayọtayọ gbã ki o si ______."
3. Ọwọ wo ni o yẹ ki Iyanda fi fun awọn agbalagba ni nkan?

INSTRUCTIONS TO A CHILD - TEXT 3

Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nfun ọ ni ọrọ ọlọgbọn kan.	**Iyanda Agbo, my son, come and let me give you a word of wisdom.**
Ti o ba lọ sãrin awọn agbalagba, mã tẹ'ti silẹ k'õ gbọ ohun ti nwọn nwi.	**If you go in the company of the elders always pay attention to what they are saying.**
Ma ṣe ri nwọn fin.	**Do not insult them.**
Ti nwọn ba ni k'õ lọ mu nkan wa, fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwọn, ma ṣe fi ọwọ osi fun nwọn.	**If they ask you to go and bring something, give it (the thing) to them with the right hand, do not give it with the left hand.**
Ti nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, dupẹ lọwọ nwọn, ma ṣe kọ̃.	**If they give you something, thank them, do not reject it.**
T'õ ba kọ kinni nwọnyi, arifin ni.	**If you reject this thing, it is an insult.**
Nwon yio ro pe o ni to ni.	**They will think that you have enough of everything.**
Lẹhinnã, t'õ ba njuwe fun nwọn tabi o nba nwọn sọrọ, ma ṣe wo oju nwọn korokoro, ma si ṣe na ika si nwọn.	**Then, if you are giving them a direction or you are talking to them, do not look straight at their faces, do not point your finger at them.**
Ti o ba ṣe iwọnyi, arifin ni lọdọ nwọn.	**If you do these things, it is an insult to them (at/in their place).**

Ìyàndá Àgbò, ọmọ mi, wá kí
nfún ọ ní ọ̀rọ̀ ọlọgbọ́n kan.

Tí o bá lọ sã̂rin àwọn àgbàlagbà,
mã tẹ́'tí sílẹ̀ k'ō̃́ gbọ́ ohun tí
nwọ́n ńwí.

Má ṣe rí nwọn fín.

Tí nwọ́n bá ní k'ō̃́ lọ mú nkan wá,
fi ọwọ́ ọ̀tún fún nwọn, má ṣe
fi ọwọ́ òsì fún nwọn.

Tí nwọ́n bá bún ọ ní nkan, dúpẹ́
lọ́wọ́ nwọn, má ṣe kọ̌́.

T'ō̃́ bá kọ kinní nwọ̀nyí, àrifín
ni.

Nwọn yío rò pé o ní tó ni.

Lẹ́hìnnẫ, t'ō̃́ bá ńjúwe fún nwọn
tàbí ò ńbá nwọn sọ̀rọ̀, má ṣe
wo ojú nwọn kòrókòró, má sì
ṣe na ìka sí nwọn.

Tí o bá ṣe ìwọ̀nyí, àrifín ni
lọ́dọ̀ nwọn.

Iyanda ----, ọmọ mi, -----
------ ni ọrọ ọlọgbọn kan.

Ti o ba lọ sẵrin awọn agbalagba,
-- -- -- ----k'ō̃ gbọ ohun ti
nwọn nwi.

-- --ri nwọn fin.

Ti nwọn ba ni k'ō̃ lọ mu nkan wa,
-- --- ---- fun nwọn, ma ṣe
-- --- --- fun nwọn.

Ti nwọn ba --- - -- ----, dupẹ
lọwọ nwọn, ma ṣe --.

T'ō̃ ba kọ kinni nwọnyi, ------
ni.

Nwon --- ro -- o ni to ni.

Lẹhinnẵ, ------ njuwe fun nwọn
---- o nba nwọn sọrọ -- --
-- --- ---- korokoro, ma si
------ ika si nwọn.

Ti o ba ṣe ------, arifin ni
---- ----.

Iyanda Agbo, --- mi, wa ki nfun ọ ni --- ọlọgbọn ---.

Ti o ba lọ ----- awọn ---------, mã tẹ'ti silẹ k'õ gbọ ohun ti nwọn nwi.

Ma ṣe -- nwọn ---.

Ti nwọn -- ni --- lọ mu nkan --, fi ọwọ ọtun fun nwọn, -- ṣe fi ọwọ osi --------.

-- nwọn ba bun ọ ni nkan, ---- lọwọ ----, ma -- kọ̃.

--- ba kọ ----- nwọnyi, arifin --.

---- yio -- pe o ni -- ni.

-------, t'õ ba ----- fun nwọn tabi o --- nwọn ----, ma ṣe wo --- nwọn --------, ma si ṣe na ika -- ----.

Ti o -- -- iwọnyi, ------ ni lọdọ nwọn.

1. **Pari gbolohun yi: "Iyanda Agbo, ọmọ mi, wa ki nfun ọ ni _____."**
2. **Kinni o yẹ ki o ṣe ti o ba lọ sãrin awọn agbalagba?**
3. **Tumọ ede yi si oyinbo: "Maṣe ri nwọn fin".**
4. **Bawo ni o yẹ ki o tiṣe jiṣẹ ti nwọn ba ni ki o lọ mu nkan wa?**
5. **Lẹhin igbati enia ba gba ẹbun, kinni o yẹ ki o ṣe?**
6. **Ni igbawo ni ko yẹ ki ọmọde wo oju agbalagba korokoro?**
7. **Kinni awọn agbalagba le kasi arifin lati ọdọ awọn ọmọde?**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan ṣe, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga, ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ ṣe nipe, yio lọ sọdọ bālẹ tabi oniwā̆su.	When a PCV seeks the way to improve a community, especially to dig a well, the first thing which he will do is to go to the chief or the pastor.
Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ ba sọrọ, lati sọ wipe 'Ohun ti mo fẹ ni yi fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'	These (people) are those with whom he will first discuss the issue, to say that 'This [the digging of a well] is what I want for the improvement of your town.'
Lẹhin nã yio sọ awọn alẽbu t'o wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn aisan ti omi nwọnyi mã fa, ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.	Then he will point out the disadvantages of [using] bad water ('the defects which are in water which *is not good*'), *the illnesses* which such water regularly causes, and that many children and adults die untimely [deaths] because of [using] bad water.

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá fẹ́ wá ọ̀nà láti tún àgbègbè kan ṣe, pãpã jùlọ láti gbẹ́ kànga, ohun kǐnní tí yío kọ̌kọ́ ṣe nipé, yío lọ sọ́dọ̀ bālẹ̀ tàbí oníwā̆sù.

Àwọn nwọ̀nyí ni yío kọ̌kọ́ bá sọ̀rọ̀, láti sọ wípé 'Ohun tí mo fẹ́ ni yǐ fún ìdàgbà sókè ìlú nyín.'

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ yío sọ àwọn àlẽ̌bù t'ó wà nínú omi tí kò dára, àwọn àìsàn tí omi nwọ̀nyí mã fà, àti wípé ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ọmọ kékeré àti àgbàlagbà ni ńkú l'ọ́jọ́ àìpé, ń'torí omi tí kò dára.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wa ọna lati tun agbegbe kan ṣe, pãpã julọ ____ ___ _____, ohun kinni ti yio ____ __ ____, yio lọ sọdọ bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.	Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ti o ba fẹ wa ọna ____ ___ _______ ___ __, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga, ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ ṣe nipe, yio lọ ____ ____ ____ _______.
Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ ba sọrọ, lati sọ wipe '____ __ __ __ __ __ fun idagba soke ilu nyin.'	Awọn nwọnyi ni yio kọkọ __ ____, lati sọ wipe 'Ohun ti mo fẹ ni yi fun ______ ____ ilu nyin.'
Lẹhin nã yio sọ ____ _____ t'o wa ninu omi ti ko dara, awọn _____ __ ___ ______ __ __, ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekere ati agbalagba ni nku l'ọjọ aipe, n'tori ___ __ __ ____.	Lẹhin nã yio sọ awọn alẽbu t'o wa ____ ___ __ __ ____, awọn aisan ti omi nwọnyi mã fa, ati wipe ọpọlọpọ ___ ______ ati _________ ni nku l'ọjọ aipe, n'tori omi ti ko dara.

1. Bi ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps ba fẹ ṣe eto lati gbẹ kanga si agbegbe kan kinni ohun kinni ti yio kọkọ ṣe?
2. Kinni yio kọkọ sọ fun awọn ti o lọ lati ba sọrọ?
3. Kinni awọn ohun ti yio sọ nipa alẽbu ti o wa ninu omi ti ko dara?

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 2

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba fẹ gba imọran pe bawo ni awọn ara ilu kan ṣe le gbe ḍaradara, pãpã julọ, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le ni omi ti o dara, yio pe bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu jọ; yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni o nku, nitoripe nwọn ko ni omi daradara.	**When a PCV wants to offer a suggestion on how the inhabitants of a city can live well, especially on how they can have good water, he will meet with the chief or the pastor, and he will tell them that many children die because they do not have good water.**
Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ni 'yanju bawo ni nwọn ṣe le gbẹ kanga, bawo ni nwọn tiṣe le lõ, bawo ni oriṣiriṣi nkan t'o jẹpe yio le mu alãfia ba ilu yio de fun ilu nã.	**Then he will advise them on how they can dig a well, how they can use it, [and] how things which can promote good health among the inhabitants may be brought to the city.**
Awọn ọba ati awọn ijoye, nwọn`yio si gba imọran rẹ tọwọtọwọ.	**The king and his counsellors, they will take his advice wholeheartedly.**

Nígbàtí ọmọ'ṣẹ́ Peace Corps t'ó bá fẹ́ gba ìmọ̀ràn pé báwo ni àwọn ará ìlú kan ṣe lè gbé ḍáradára, pã̂pã jùlọ, báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè ní omi tí ó dára, yío pe bãlẹ̀ tàbí oníwã̆sù jọ; yío sì sọ fún nwọn wípé ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ọmọ ni ó ńkú, nítorípé nwọn kò ní omi dáradára.

Lẹhìn nã̂ yío gbà nwọ́n ní 'yànjù báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè gbẹ́ kànga, báwo ni nwọ́n tiṣe lè lõ̆́, báwo ni orîṣǐríṣǐ nkan t'ó jẹpé yio lè mú alã̆fíà bá ìlú yío dě fún ìlú nã̂.

Àwọn ọba àti àwọn ìjòyè, nwọn yío sì gba ìmọ̀ràn rẹ̀ tọwọ́tọwọ́.

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba fẹ gba imọran pe bawo ni awọn ara ilu kan ṣe le gbe daradara, pãpã julọ, ---- -- ---- -- -- -- --- ti o dara, yio pe ---- tabi ------- jọ; yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe ọpọlọpọ ọmọ ni o nku, nitoripe nwọn ko ni omi daradara.

Lẹhin nã yio --- ---- -- '----- bawo ni nwọn ṣe le gbẹ kanga, ---- -- ---- ---- -- --, bawo ni orişirişi nkan t'o jẹpe yio le mu alãfia ba ilu yio de fun ilu nã.

Awọn ọba ati awọn ijoye, nwọn yio si gba ------ --- tọwọtọwọ.

Nigbati ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps t'o ba fẹ --- ------ pe bawo ni awọn ara ilu kan ṣe -- --- --------, pãpã julọ, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le ni --- -- - ----, yio pe bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu jọ; yio si sọ fun nwọn wipe ------- --- -- - ---, nitoripe nwọn ko ni omi daradara.

Lẹhin nã yio gba nwọn ni 'yanju bawo ni nwọn ṣe le --- -----, bawo ni nwọn tiṣe le lõ, bawo ni orişirişi nkan t'o jẹpe yio le mu ------ -- --- yio de fun ilu nã.

Awọn --- ati awọn -----, nwọn yio si gba imọran rẹ tọwọtọwọ.

1. **Kinni ohun ti ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps yio kọkọ ṣe bi o ba fẹ gba awọn ara ilu kan ni imọran bi nwọn tiṣe le ni omi ti o dara?**
2. **Iyanju wo ni yio gba awọn ara ilu nã?**
3. **Kinni ohun ti o nṣẹlẹ si awọn enia ti ko ni omi ti o dara?**
4. **Bawo ni ọba ati awọn ijoye yio tiṣe gba imọran ti ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps yi fun wọn?**

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - TEXT 3

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps tị o ba fẹ wa ọna lati mu alãfia wa si ilu, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga, yio kọkọ lọ si ọdọ bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.	If a PCV wants to seek a way to bring healthfulness to a town, especially to dig a well, he will first of all go to the chief or the pastor (of the town).
Yio ba nwọn sọ nipa alẽbu t'o wa nipa mimu omi ti ko dara, bi iwọnyi ṣe nmu iku ati orișirișị arun wa.	He will discuss with them the evils that are in drinking bad water, how this brings death and various diseases.
Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn bawo ni nwọn o ṣe gbẹ kanga yi, bawo ni nwọn yio ṣe mọ odi yı kanga ka ti awọn ẹranko bi ewurẹ tabi agutan ko fi ni le mã ya'gbẹ sẹba rẹ.	Then he will tell them how they will dig this well, how they will build a fence around it so that animals like goats or sheep may not pass their dung near it.
Ọpọlọpọ nwọn - inu nwọn yio dun lati ri eleyi nitoripe nwọn fẹ lati gbe fun ọpọlọpọ ọdun.	Many of them [the people] will be very glad to see this, because they like to live for many years.

Bí ọmọ Peace Corps tí ó bá fẹ wa ọ̀nà láti mú alã̆fíà wá sí ìlú, pãpã jùlọ láti gbẹ́ kànga, yío kọ̌kọ́ lọ sí ọdọ̀ bãlẹ̀ tàbí oníwã̆sù.

Yío bǎ nwọn sọ nípa àlẽ̌bù t'ó wà nípa mímu omi tí kò dára, bí ìwọ̀nyí ṣe ńmú ikú àti oríṣǐríṣǐ àrùn wá.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ṭi o ba fẹ wa ọna lati mu alãfia wa si ilu, pãpã julọ lati ___ _____, yio kọkọ lọ si ọdọ ____ tabi _______.

Yio ba nwọn sọ nipa alẽbu t'o wa nipa mimu omi ti ko dara, bi iwọnyi ṣe nmu ___ ati _________ ____ wa.

Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn bawo ni nwọn o ṣe gbẹ kanga yi, bawo ni nwọn ___ __ __ ___ __ _____ __ ti awọn ẹranko bi ewurẹ tabi agutan ko fi ni le mã ya'gbẹ sẹba rẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ nwọn - inu nwọn yio dun ____ __ _____ nitoripe nwọn fẹ lati gbe fun ọpọlọpọ ọdun.

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ yío sọ fún nwọn báwo ni nwọn ó ṣe gbẹ́ kànga yǐ, báwo ni nwọn yío ṣe mọ odi yí kànga ká tí àwọn ẹranko bí ewúrẹ́ tàbí àgùtàn kò fi ní lè mã yà'gbẹ́ sẹ́bǎ rẹ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ nwọn - inú nwọn yío dùn láti rí eléyǐ nítorípé nwọ́n fẹ́ láti gbé fún ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ọdún.

Bi ọmọ Peace Corps ṭi o ba fẹ wa ọna lati mu ______ __ __ ___, pãpã julọ lati gbẹ kanga, yio kọkọ lọ si ọdọ bãlẹ tabi oniwãsu.

Yio ba nwọn sọ nipa _____ t'o wa nipa ____ ___ __ __ dara, bi iwọnyi ṣe nmu iku ati oriṣiriṣi arun wa.

Lẹhin nã yio sọ fun nwọn bawo ni ____ _ __ ___ _____ __, bawo ni nwọn yio ṣe mọ odi yı kanga ka ti awọn ______ bi ewurẹ tabi ______ ko fi ni le mã ya'gbẹ sẹba rẹ.

Ọpọlọpọ nwọn - inu nwọn yio dun lati ri eleyi nitoripe nwọn fẹ lati gbe fun _______ ____.

1. Awọn wo ni ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps yio kọkọ ba da imọran bi o ba nfẹ lati mu anfani wa si ilu kan?
2. Kinni ohun ti yio sọ fun wọn nipa mimu omi ti ko dara?
3. Kinni awọn ohun ti yio ṣọ fun wọn nipa kanga gbigbẹ?
4. Nitori kinni inu wọn yio fi dun lati ni omi ti o dara?

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 1

Ti a ba fẹ sin adiẹ lati le mã ri ọpọlọpọ ẹyin nibẹ, a o tọju awọn adiẹ t'o dara lati ko nwọn sibi kannã.	If we want to raise poultry to be able to get plenty of eggs from them, we shall select fine chickens and keep them in a pen ('...fine chickens, in order to gather them to the same place').
Lẹhin nã a o fun nwọn ni onjẹ t'o dara.	Then we shall give them good food.
Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nmã powe wipe 'Oniranu a jẹ'yin awo.'	Many of our people quote the proverb: 'He that eats a guinea-fowl egg is a prodigal person.'
Itumọ eleyi ni wipe ẹyin ki iṣe nkan ti enia le mã ko jẹ.	The meaning of this is that the egg is not what a person should buy and eat.
Awọn adiẹ - k'a kan mã sin adiẹ lati tun le bi ọmọ adiẹ miran ni awọn enia ntọju adiẹ fun.	That fowl may produce young ones seems to be the reason why our people keep poultry.
Ṣugbọn aṣiṣe patapata ni eleyi.	But this is a complete mistake.
Awọn enia wa, o yẹ ki nwọn k'o mọ wipe ẹyin dara pupọ l'ara.	It is proper that our people know that eggs are very beneficial to the body.

Ti a bá fẹ́ sin adìẹ láti lè mã rí ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ẹyin níbẹ̀, a ó tọ̌jú àwọn adìẹ t'ó dára láti kó nwọn síbí kannã̂.

Lẹ́hin nã̂ a ó fǔn nwọn ní ońjẹ t'ó dára.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn ènìà wa ni ńmã̆ pòwe wípé 'Oníranù a jẹ'yin awó.'

Ìtúmọ̀ eléyǐ ni wípé ẹyin kì íṣe nkan tí ènìà lè mã̆ kó jẹ.

Àwọn adìẹ - k'á kàn mã sin adìẹ láti tún lè bí ọmọ adìẹ mǐràn ni àwọn ènìà ńtọ́jú adìẹ fún.

Ṣùgbọ́n àṣìṣe pátápátá ni eléyǐ.

Àwọn ènìà wa, ó yẹ kí nwọn k'ó mọ̀ wípé ẹyin dára púpọ̀ l'ára.

Ti a ba fẹ sin adiẹ lati le mã ri _______ ____ nibẹ, a o tọju awọn ____ ____ ___ lati ko nwọn sibi kannã.

Lẹhin nã a o fun nwọn ni ____ t'o dara.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nmã̆ powe wipe '_______ - ______ ___.'

Itumọ eleyi ni wipe ẹyin ki iṣe nkan ti enia le mã̆ __ __.

Awọn adiẹ - k'a kan mã ___ ____ lati tun le bi ọmọ adiẹ miran ni awọn enia _____ ____ ___.

Ṣugbọn _____ patapata ni eleyi.

Awọn enia wa, o yẹ ki nwọn k'o mọ wipe ẹyin ____ ____ l'ara.

Ti a ba fẹ sin adiẹ lati le mã ri ọpọlọpọ ẹyin nibẹ, a o tọju awọn adiẹ t'o dara lati __ ____ ____ _____.

Lẹhin nã a o ___ ____ __ ____ t'o dara.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni ___ ____ wipe 'Oniranu a jẹ'yin awo.'

Itumọ eleyi ni wipe ____ __ ___ ____ __ ____ le mã ko jẹ.

Awọn adiẹ - k'a kan mã sin adiẹ lati tun le __ ___ ____ _____ ni awọn enia ntọju adiẹ fun.

Ṣugbọn aṣiṣe ________ __ _____.

Awọn enia wa, o yẹ __ ____ ___ __ wipe ẹyin dara pupọ l'ara.

1. Kinni ao ṣe ti a ba fẹ lati sin adiẹ ki a bã le ri ọpọlọpọ ẹyin?
2. Kinni owe ti awọn Yoruba mã pa nipa enia ti o ba nra ẹyin jẹ?
3. Kinni ọpọlọpọ ro wipe adiẹ sinsin wa fun?
4. Nje ero yi ba igbayi mu?
5. Da'rukọ ohun kan ti o yẹ ki awọn Yoruba ki o mọ nipa ẹyin jijẹ.

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 2

Ti a ba fẹ tọju awọn adiẹ, pãpã julọ lati le ri ẹyin lara nwọn, a o ko awọn adiẹ nwọnyi sibi ti o dara, a o si fun nwọn l'onjẹ t'o dara pupọ.	If we want to keep poultry, especially in order to get eggs from them, we shall keep these chickens in a good pen, and we shall give them very good food.
Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nwọn ni igbagbọ wipe oniranu enia ni njẹ ẹyin awo.	Many of our people have the belief that it is a prodigal person who eats eggs.
Ṣugbọn aṣiṣe ni eleyi.	But this is a mistake.
Awọn enia wa ntọju adiẹ lati le bi ọmọ adiẹ miran ni.	Our people keep poultry simply for the purpose of raising more chickens.
Ṣugbọn o yẹ ki a ni ẹyin lọpọlọpọ ki a si mã jẹ nwọn, nitoripe ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o wulo lati tun ara wa ṣe.	But it is proper that we should have many eggs, and eat them because eggs are something which is useful to build up our bodies.
Ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekeke, o yẹ ki nwọn k'o mã jẹ ẹyin, o si yẹ ki agbalagba nã mã jẹ ẹyin pẹlu.	Many children should eat eggs, and it is also right that the adults should eat eggs.

Tí a bá fẹ́ tọ́jú àwọn adìẹ, pâpã jùlọ láti lè rí ẹyin lára nwọn, a ó kǒ àwọn adìẹ nwọ̀nyí síbí ti ó dára, a ó sì fún nwọn l'ónjẹ t'ó dára púpọ̀.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ àwọn ènìà wa ni nwọ́n ní ìgbàgbọ́ wípé oníranù ènìà ni ńjẹ́ ẹyin awó.

Ṣùgbọ́n àṣìṣe ni eléyǐ.

Àwọn ènìà wa ńtọ́jú adìẹ láti lè bí ọmọ adìẹ mǐràn ni.

Ṣùgbọ́n ó yẹ kí a ní ẹyin lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀ kí a sì mã jẹ nwọ́n, nítorípé ẹyin jẹ́ nkan tí ó wúló láti tún ara wa ṣe.

Ọ̀pọ̀lọpọ̀ ọmọ kékèké, ó yẹ kí nwọn k'ó mã jẹ ẹyin, ó sì yẹ kí àgbàlagbà nã̀ mã jẹ ẹyin pẹ̀lú.

Ti a ba fẹ ---- ---- ----, pãpã julọ lati le ri ẹyin lara nwọn, a o ko awọn adiẹ nwọnyi sibi ti - ----, a o si fun nwọn l' --- t'o dara pupọ.

Ọpọlọpọ awọn enia wa ni nwọn ni igbagbọ wipe ------- ---- ni njẹ ẹyin awo.

Ṣugbọn ----- ni eleyi.

Awọn enia wa ntọju adiẹ lati le -- --- ---- ----- ni.

Ṣugbọn o yẹ ki a ni ---------- ki a si mã jẹ nwọn, nitoripe ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o wulo lati tun --- -- ṣe.

Ọpọlọpọ --- ------, o yẹ ki nwọn k'o mã jẹ ẹyin, o si yẹ ki --------- nã mã jẹ ẹyin pẹlu.

Ti a ba fẹ tọju awọn adiẹ, pâpã julọ lati le ri ---- ---- ----, a o ko awọn adiẹ nwọnyi sibi ti o dara, a o si --- ---- ------ t'o dara pupọ.

Ọpọlọpọ ---- ---- wa ni nwọn ni ------- wipe oniranu enia ni njẹ ẹyin awo.

Ṣugbọn aṣiṣe -- -----.

Awọn enia wa ----- ---- lati le bi ọmọ adiẹ miran ni.

Ṣugbọn o yẹ ki a ni ẹyin lọpọlọpọ ki a -- -- -- ----, nitoripe ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o wulo lati tun ara wa ṣe.

Ọpọlọpọ ọmọ kekeke, - -- -- ---- --- -- -- ----, o si yẹ ki --------- nã mã jẹ ẹyin pẹlu.

1. Ọna wo ni a le gba lati ri ẹyin dãdã lati ara awọn adiẹ wa?
2. Kinni igbagbọ ti ọpọlọpọ awọn Yoruba ni nipa ẹyin jijẹ?
3. Ni asiko yi, kinni a le sọ nipa igbagbọ yi?
4. Nitori kinni awọn enia wa fi ntọju adiẹ?
5. Nitori kinni o fi yẹ fun wa lati mã jẹ ẹyin?
6. Awọn wo lo yẹ ki o mã jẹ ẹyin?

POULTRY RAISING - TEXT 3

Owe ti o wọpọ lărin awọn enia wa nipe 'Oniranu enia a j'ẹyin awo.'	A saying which is common among our people is, 'He is a prodigal person that eats eggs.'
Awọn ọlọgbọn enia ti ri pe aṣiṣe ni owe yi, nitoripe ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o dara pupọ l'ara.	The wise have discovered that this saying is a mistake, because the egg is something which is very good for the body.
O yẹ ki awọn enia wa k'o ni adiẹ ki nwọn k'o si sin nwọn lọpọlọpọ, nitoripe nipa sinsin adiẹ nwọnyi a nni awọn ẹyin.	It is proper that our people have chickens, and that by keeping these chickens we have eggs.
Ninu ẹyin jijẹ idagba soke wa fun ẹran ara wa.	In eating eggs, there is development for our body tissues.
Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o ti bajẹ, ẹyin jijẹ o ndi nwọn.	For all parts of the body already worn out, eating eggs fills them.
Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin, aṣiṣe gbã l'eleyi.	But if we fail to eat eggs, this is a real mistake.

Òwe tí ó wọ́pọ̀ lârin àwọn ènìà wa nipé 'Oníranù ènìà a j'ẹyin awó.'

Àwọn ọlọgbọ́n ènìà ti rí pé àṣìṣe ni òwe yǐ, nítorípé ẹyin jẹ́ nkan tí ó dára púpọ̀ l'ára.

Ó yẹ kí àwọn ènìà wa k'ó ní adìẹ kí nwọn k'ó sì sìn nwọ́n lọ́pọ̀lọpọ̀, nítorípé nípa sínsin adìẹ nwọ̀nyí à ńní àwọn ẹyin.

Nínú ẹyin jíjẹ ìdàgbà sókè wà fún ẹran ara wa.

Gbogbo ibi ara tő jẹ́pe ó ti bàjẹ́, ẹyin jíjẹ ó ńdí nwọn.

Ṣùgbọ́n tí a kò bá jẹ ẹyin, àṣìṣe gbâ l'eléyǐ.

Owe ti o ____ _____ awọn enia wa nipe '_______ enia a j'ẹyin ___.'

Awọn _______ ____ ti ri pe aṣiṣe ni owe yi, nitoripe ẹyin jẹ nkan ti o dara pupọ l'ara.

O yẹ ki awọn enia wa ___ __ ____ ki nwọn k'o si sin nwọn lọpọlọpọ, nitoripe nipa sinsin adiẹ nwọnyi a nni ____ ____.

Ninu ẹyin jijẹ idagba soke wa fun ____ ___ __.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o -- ----, ẹyin jijẹ o ndi nwọn.

Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin, _____ ___ l'eleyi.

--- ti o wọpọ lãrin ---- ---- -- nipe 'Oniranu enia a j'ẹyin awo.'

Awọn ọlọgbọn enia ti ri pe aṣiṣe ni --- --, nitoripe ---- -- ---- ti o dara pupọ l'ara.

O yẹ ki awọn enia wa k'o ni adiẹ ki nwọn k'o si --- ---- --------, nitoripe nipa sinsin adiẹ nwọnyi a nni awọn ẹyin.

Ninu ---- ---- idagba soke wa fun ẹran ara wa.

Gbogbo ibi ara to jẹpe o ti bajẹ, ẹyin jijẹ - --- ----.

Ṣugbọn ti a -- -- -- ----, aṣiṣe gbã l'eleyi.

1. Pari owe yi: "Oniranu __________."
2. Kinni ero awọn ọlọgbọn nipa ẹyin jijẹ?
3. Kinni o yẹ ki awọn enia wa ṣe nipa adiẹ sinsin?
4. Kinni anfãni ti o wa ninu ẹyin jijẹ?
5. Pari gbolohun yi: "Ṣugbọn ti a ko ba jẹ ẹyin ______."

RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 1

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ si Naijiria, ohun Kinni ti o yẹ k'o kọkọ ṣe ni lati ba awọn enia sọrọ, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le tọju nkan oko nwọn ti yio fi dara.	**When a PCV goes to Nigeria, the first thing which he ought to do is to discuss with the people how they can best take care of their crops.**
Ni ọna yi yio pe awọn agbẹ jọ, yio si ṣe alaye bawo ni nwọn ṣe le tun oko nwọn ṣe, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le gbin ohun ọgbin t'o dara, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le kore rẹ.	**In this process, he will call the farmers together [for a discussion], and he will explain how they can improve their farms, how they can plant good crops, how they can harvest them.**
Ti o ba ṣe eyi tan, yio gba nwọn ni'yanju bawo ni nwọn o tiṣe tọju nwọn.	**After he has done this, he will advise them [on] how they will store them ('care for them').**
Lẹhin nã̆ o le pe awọn obinrin jọ lati ba nwọn sọrọ, ọna wo ni nwọn le gba tọju ọmọ nwọn.	**Then he can call the women together to discuss with them [on] how they can care for their children.**

Nígbàtí ọmọ Peace Corps bá lọ sí Nàìjíríà, ohun kǐnni tí ó yẹ k'ó kọ́kọ́ ṣe ni láti bá àwọn ènìà sọ̀rọ̀, báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè tọ́jú nkan oko nwọn tí yío fi dára.

Ní ọ̀nà yǐ yío pe àwọn àgbẹ̀ jọ, yío sì ṣe àlàyé báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè tún oko nwọn ṣe, báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè gbìn ohun ọ̀gbìn t'ó dára, báwo ni nwọ́n ṣe lè kórè rẹ̀.

Tí ó bá ṣe èyí tán, yío gbà nwọ́n ní'yànjù báwo ni nwọn ó tiṣe tọ́jú nwọn.

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ ó lè pe àwọn obìnrin jọ láti bá nwọn sọ̀rọ̀, ọ̀nà wo ni nwọ́n lè gbà tọ́jú ọmọ nwọn.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ si Naijiria, ohun kinni ti o yẹ k'o kọkọ ṣe ni lati ba awọn enia sọrọ, ---- -- ---- -- -- ---- ---- --- ---- ti yio fi dara.

Ni ọna yi yio pe ---- ---- jọ, yio si ṣe alaye bawo ni nwọn ṣe le tun oko nwọn ṣe, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le ---- ---- ----- t'o dara, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le ---- rẹ.

Ti o ba ṣe eyi tan, yio gba nwọn ni'yanju bawo ni nwọn o tiṣe ---- ----.

Lẹhin nã o le pe ---- ------- jọ lati ba nwọn sọrọ, ọna wo ni nwọn le gba ---- --- nwọn.

Nigbati ọmọ Peace Corps ba lọ si Naijiria, ohun kinni ti o yẹ k'o kọkọ ṣe ni ---- -- ---- ---- ----, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le tọju nkan oko nwọn ti yio fi dara.

Ni ọna yi yio pe awọn agbẹ jọ, yio si ṣe alaye bawo -- ---- -- -- --- --- ---- --, bawo ni nwọn ṣe le gbin ohun ọgbin t'o dara, bawo ni ---- -- -- ---- --.

Ti o ba ṣe eyi tan, yio gba nwọn -------- bawo ni nwọn o tiṣe tọju nwọn.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ ---- -- ---- ----, ọna wo ni nwọn le gba tọju ọmọ nwọn.

1. Kinni ohun kinni ti o yẹ ki ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps ṣe nigbati o ba lọ si Naijiria?
2. Kinni awọn imọran ti ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps le fun awọn agbẹ?
3. Iru imọran wo ni o le fun awọn obinrin?

RECOMMENDED PEACE CORPS PROJECTS - TEXT 2

Ọmọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupọ fun Naijiria nipa biba awọn enia sọrọ.	A PCV can be very useful to Nigeria by advising the people (the Nigerians).
Ekinni o le pe awọn agbẹ, ki o la nwọn lọyẹ bawo ni a tiṣe le gbin nkan oko wa ni asiko ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tiṣe le tun ilẹ oko wa ṣe, bawo ni a ṣe le kore nkan oko wa.	First, he can meet with the farmers and explain to them how we can plant our crops at the best time, how we can improve the soil on our farm, how we can harvest our crops.
Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ, pãpã julọ awọn ti nwọn ti bimọ, bawo ni a le tọju ọmọ wa ni ọna ti o mọ, iru aṣọ wo ni o yẹ ki a wọ fun nwọn, lẹhin nã bawo ni a ṣe le tọju ilẹ ile wa ni ọna t'o jẹpe yio mu alãfia ba wa.	Then he can invite the women, most especially those that have had babies, for advice on how to take care of our children in a clean way, the type of dress which we ought to put on them; then, how we can take care of our house in a way that will promote ('bring') healthful living [to us].

Ọmọ Peace Corps, ó lè wúlò púpọ̀
fún Nàìjíríà nípa ḃíbá àwọn
ẹ̀nìà sọ̀rọ̀.

Èkínní ó lè pe àwọn àgbẹ̀, kí ó
là nwọ́n lọ́yẹ báwo ni a tiṣe
lè gbin nkan oko wa ní àsìkò
tí yío fi d́ara, báwo ni a tiṣe
lè tún ilẹ̀ oko wa ṣe, báwo ni
a ṣe lè kórè nkan oko wa.

Lẹ́hìn nã̂ ó lè pe àwọn obìnrin jọ,
pãpã jùlọ àwọn ti nwọ́n ti bímọ,
báwo ni a lè tọ́jú ọmọ wa ní ọ̀nà
tí ó mọ́, irú aṣọ wo ni ó yẹ kí
a wọ fún nwọn, lẹ́hìn nã̂ báwo ni
a ṣe lè tọ́jú ilẹ̀ ilé wa ní ọ̀nà
t'ó jẹ́pé yío mǔ àlã̆fíà bá wà.

Ọmọ Peace Corps, o le ____ ____
fun Naijiria nipa ḃiba awọn
enia sọrọ.

Ekinni o le pe awọn agbẹ, ki o
__ ____ ____ bawo ni a tiṣe
le gbin nkan oko wa ni asiko
__ ___ __ ____, bawo ni a tiṣe
__ ___ ___ ___ wa ṣe, bawo ni
a ṣe le kore nkan oko wa.

Lẹhin nã o le pe awọn obinrin jọ,
pãpã julọ awọn ti nwọn ti bimọ,
bawo ni a __ ____ ___ __ ni ọna
ti o mọ, iru aṣọ wo ni o yẹ ki
_ __ ___ ____, lẹhin nã bawo ni
a ṣe le tọju ilẹ ile wa ni ọna
t'o jẹpe yio mu alã̆fia ba wà.

Ọmọ Peace Corps, o le wulo pupọ
fun Naijiria nipa ____ ____
____ ____.

Ekinni o le pe ____ ____, ki o
la nwọn lọyẹ bawo ni a tiṣe
le ____ ____ ___ wa ni asiko
ti yio fi dara, bawo ni a tiṣe
le tun ___ ___ __ __, bawo ni
a ṣe le ____ nkan oko wa.

Lẹhin nã o le pe ____ _______ __,
pãpã julọ awọn ti nwọn ti ____,
bawo ni a le tọju ọmọ wa ni ọna
__ _ __, iru ___ __ ni o yẹ ki
a wọ fun nwọn, lẹhin nã bawo ni
a ṣe le tọju ___ ___ wa ni ọna
t'o jẹpe yio mu alã̆fia ba wà.

1. Ọna wo ni ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps le gba wulo fun Naijiria?

2. Da'rukọ awọn imọran ti ọmọ'ṣẹ Peace Corps le fun awon agbẹ ni Naijiria.

3. Iru awọn obinrin wo ni o tun le pe jọ?

4. Imọran wo ni yio fun iru awọn obinrin bayi?

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